MEETING STATE OF CALIFORNIA LANDS COMMISSION

THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES

BOARD HEARING ROOM

HARBOR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

425 S. PALOS VERDES STREET

SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016 10:00 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

Ms. Betty T. Yee, State Controller, Chairperson

Mr. Gavin Newsom, Lieutenant Governor, represented by Mr. Rhys Williams

Mr. Michael Cohen, Director of Department of Finance, represented by Ms. Eraina Ortega

STAFF:

Ms. Jennifer Lucchesi, Executive Officer

Mr. Colin Connor, Assistant Executive Officer

Mr. Mark Meier, Chief Counsel

Mr. Seth Blackmon, Staff Attorney, Legal Division

Mr. Brian Bugsch, Chief, Land Management Division

Ms. Kathryn Colson, Staff Attorney, Legal Division

Ms. Jennifer DeLeon, Science Policy Advisor

Ms. Wendy Hall, Public Land Management Specialist, Land Management Division

Ms. Kim Lunetta, Administrative Assistant

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Mr. Andrew Vogel, Deputy Attorney General

ALSO PRESENT:

Ms. June Ailin, Attorney, City of Fillmore

Mr. James Allen, Publisher, Random Lengths News

Mr. Dave Arian, Vice President, Port of Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners

A P P E A R A N C E S C O N T I N U E D

ALSO PRESENT:

- Mr. Alberto Boada, Ventura County Counsel, Ventura County
- Mr. Richard Cameron, Managing Director, Planning & Environmental Affairs, Port of Long Beach
- Mr. Todd Campbell, Vice President, Policy and Regulatory Affairs, Clean Energy
- Mr. Ron Conrow, District Manager, Rancho LPG
- Mr. Yair Crane, Young Professionals in Energy, Los Angeles
- Ms. Shirley Dettloff, Board Member, Amigos de Bolsa Chica
- Ms. Nidia Erceg, Deputy Policy Director, Coalition for Clean Air
- Mr. Ken Ehrlich, Permitting Specialist, Moffatt and Nichol
- Mr. Charles Falzon, Vice President, Amigos de Bolsa Chica
- Congresswoman Janice Hahn, Congressional District 44
- Mr. Richard Havenick, representing self
- Ms. Margaret Anne Hohly, Applicant
- Mr. Victor Leipzig, Amigos de Bolsa Chica
- Ms. Jerilyn Lopez Mendoza, Environmental Program Manager, Southern California Gas Company
- Congressman Alan Lowenthal, Congressional District 47
- Dr. Joseph Lyou, President and CEO, Amigos de Bolsa Chica
- Ambassador Vilma Martinez, President, Port of Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners
- Mr. Jesse Marquez, Executive Director, Coalition for a Safe Environment
- Mr. Mel Nutter, Board Member Amigos de Bolsa Chica

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Ben Schirmer, Executive Director, Harbor Community Benefit Foundation

Mr. Gene Seroka, Executive Director, Port of Los Angeles

Mr. Peter Warren, representing self

Ms. Amanda Winchell, Policy Coordinator, Surfrider Foundation

Ms. Kathleen Woodfield, Vice President, San Pedro Peninsula Homeowners Coalition

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II	CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FOR THE MEETING OF JUNE 28, 2016	16
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	Continuation of Rent Actions to be taken by the Executive Officer pursuant to the Commission's Delegation of Authority:	
	- Ronald Rott (Lessee): Continuation of annual	

- Ronald Rott (Lessee): Continuation of annual rent at \$171 per year for a General Lease - Recreational and Protective Structure Use located on sovereign land in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 4145 Garden Highway, near the city of Sacramento, Sacramento County. (PRC 6088.1)

IV CONSENT CALENDAR C01-C54

2.2

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE NONCONTROVERSIAL AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME UP TO THE DATE OF THE MEETING.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

NORTHERN REGION

C01 CITY OF PETALUMA (APPLICANT/LESSOR/SUBLESSOR); PETALUMA SMALL CRAFT CENTER (SUBLESSEE): Consider termination of Lease No. PRC 5607.9, a General Permit. Public Agency Use; and an application for a General Lease - Public Agency Use, and approval of a sublease, of sovereign land located in the Petaluma River, adjacent to Assessor; | s Parcel Numbers 007-142-018, 007-142-026, 008-054-005, and 008-067-005, city of Petaluma, Sonoma County; for two existing uncovered floating boat dock facilities, three gangways, and appurtenant facilities previously authorized by the Commission; and an existing platform, ramp, and gangway, extension of one uncovered floating boat dock facility, construction of a floathouse, and appurtenant facilities not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: termination and issuance - categorical

exemption; construction of dock extension and floathouse. Mitigated Negative Declaration, approved by the City of Petaluma, State Clearinghouse No. 2015042070, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (PRC 5607.1; RA# 26014) (A 10; S 3) (Staff: M.J. Columbus)

- CO2 DAVID MICHAEL LANCISI AND JANINE LANCISI (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Donner Lake, adjacent to 14106 South Shore Drive, near the town of Truckee, Nevada County; for an existing pier. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 7851.1; RA# 14315) (A 1; S 1) (Staff: M.J. Columbus)
- CO3 FEATHER RIVER RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Feather River, adjacent to a public park known as Riverbend Park, near the city of Oroville, Butte County; for a public park and facilities previously authorized by the Commission and an existing boat dock, launching ramp, and other ancillary park facilities not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 6751.1; RA# 33714) (A 3; S 4) (Staff: M.J. Columbus)
- CO4 JAN COHN STEARNS AND ESTHER MARION STEARNS, TRUSTEES OF THE COHN/STEARNS TRUST DATED 7/26/97 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Donner Lake, adjacent to 14722 South Shore Drive, near the town of Truckee, Nevada County; for the reconstruction, use, and maintenance of a pier not previously authorized by the Commission and installation of a boat lift. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (W 26943; RA# 23015) (A1; S 1) (Staff: M.J. Columbus)
- CO5 SUTTER BUTTE FLOOD CONTROL AGENCY (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Feather River, adjacent to Assessor's Parcel Numbers 025-200-141 and 024-220-030, near the city of Gridley, Butte County; for placement, use, and maintenance of

rock slope protection. CEQA Consideration: Supplemental Environmental Impact Report, certified by the Sutter Butte Flood Control Agency, State Clearinghouse No. 2011052062, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program, Statement of Findings, and Statement of Overriding Considerations. (W 26988; RA# 36215)(A 3; S 4) (Staff: M.J. Columbus)

CO6 MICHAEL E. RANEY, TRUSTEE OF THE MICHAEL E. RANEY LIVING TRUST DATED DECEMBER 3, 2010 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 7701 State Highway 89, Meeks Bay, El Dorado County; for an existing pier and one mooring buoy previously authorized by the Commission and an existing marine rail, three water intake pipelines, and one mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission; and denial for two existing mooring buoys not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: lease . categorical exemption; denial - statutory exemption. (PRC 4266.1; RA# 37810) (A 5; S 1) (Staff: N. Lee)

CO7 THE 628 OLYMPIC PARTNERSHIP, L.P., A CALIFORNIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (ASSIGNOR); JOHN V. BAUTISTA (ASSIGNEE): Consider application for the assignment of Lease No. PRC 9326.1, General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 628 Olympic Drive, near Tahoe City, Placer County; for two existing mooring buoys. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 9326.1; RA# 35215) (A 1; S 1) (Staff: N. Lee)

COS LINDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (LESSEE/APPLICANT): Consider termination of Permit No. PRC 5292.9, a Public Agency Permit, and an application for a General Lease - Public Agency Use, of filled sovereign land located in the historic bed of the Feather River, adjacent to 909 Myrna Avenue, near Olivehurst, Sutter and Yuba Counties; for an existing effluent pipeline and appurtenant facilities; and construction, use and maintenance of a temporary bypass effluent pipeline. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Addendum, adopted by the City of Marysville, State Clearinghouse No. 2012122018, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (PRC 5292.9; RA# 30615) (A 3; S 4) (Staff: M. Schroeder)

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C09 CITY OF MARYSVILLE (LESSEE/APPLICANT): Consider termination of Permit No. PRC 5543.9, a Public Agency Permit, and an application for a General Lease -Public Agency Use, of filled sovereign land located in the historic bed of the Yuba River, adjacent to Assessor Parcel Number's 010-260-009, 010-260-017, 010-260-018, and 010-260-019, near the city of Marysville, Yuba County; for existing sewage treatment facilities and appurtenant facilities; and construction, use and maintenance of a temporary bypass effluent peipline. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Addendum, adopted by the City of Marysville, State Clearinghouse No. 2012122018, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (PRC 5543.9; RA# 30515) (A 3; S 4) (Staff: M. Schroeder)

C10 U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (LESSEE): Consider application for an amendment to Lease No. PRC 5482.9, a General Lease - Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, near the city of Redding, Shasta County; to include 11 additional areas for the rehabilitation and restoration of King salmon and Winter-Run Chinook salmon spawning grounds. CEQA Consideration: Pursuant to the Emergency Declarations, for purposes of this activity CEQA is suspended with regard to this proposed authorization. (PRC 5482.9; RA# 13915)(A 1; S 1) (Staff: M. Schroeder)

BAY/DELTA REGION

C11 THE SUSAN M. SCHABER LIVING TRUST, UTD, JUNE 23, 2005, SUSAN MARTHA SCHABER, TRUSTEE (ASSIGNOR); CHRISTOPHER CHARLES SCHIMUNEK AND BRIGILIN ROBANTE SCHIMUNEK, TRUSTEES OF THE SCHIMUNEK LIVING TRUST DATED 06/13/2000 (ASSIGNEE): Consider application for the assignment of Lease No. PRC 5159.1, a General Lease. Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in Georgiana Slough, adjacent to 401 West Willow Tree Lane, near the city of Isleton, Sacramento County; for a U-shaped floating boat dock with boat lift, floating boat dock, appurtenant facilities, and bank protection. CEQA Consideration: not a project.(PRC 5159.1; RA# 18115) (A 11; S 3) (Staff: G. Asimakopoulos)

- C12 JOHN H. BROUGHTON AND GRAYCE A. BROUGHTON (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in Steamboat Slough, on Ryer Island, adjacent to 3427 Snug Harbor, near Walnut Grove, Solano County; for an existing uncovered floating boat dock, deck, appurtenant facilities, and bank protection. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 6503.1; RA# 37815) (A 11; S 3) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- C13 FORESTAR (USA) REAL ESTATE GROUP, INC. (LESSEE/ASSIGNOR); 2101-2603 WILBUR LLC (ASSIGNEE): Consider rescission of approval for the assignment and revision of rent to Lease No. PRC 4813.1; and an application for the assignment of lease, amendment of lease, and revision of rent and surety to Lease No. PRC 4813.1, General Lease. Industrial Use, of sovereign land in the San Joaquin River, adjacent to 2301 Wilbur Road, near the city of Antioch, and West Island, Contra Costa and Sacramento Counties; for an existing non-operational maintenance pier, pipelines, and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 4813.1; RA# 33015) (A 11; S 7) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- C14 FORESTAR (USA) REAL ESTATE GROUP, INC. (LESSEE/ASSIGNOR); 2101-2603 WILBUR LLC (ASSIGNEE): Consider rescission of approval for the assignment and revision of rent to Lease No. PRC 1546.1; and an application for the assignment of lease, amendment of lease, and revision of rent and surety to Lease No. PRC 1546.1, General Lease. Industrial Use, of filled and unfilled sovereign land in the San Joaquin River, adjacent to 2301 Wilbur Avenue, near the city of Antioch, Contra Costa County; for an existing non-operational industrial pier, maintenance pier, pipelines, and appurtenant facilities. CEQA Consideration: not a project.(PRC 1546.1; RA# 32915) (A 11; S 7) (Staff: V. Caldwell)
- C15 BURLINGAME BAY LLC (LESSEE); CATHAY BANK (SECURED PARTY-LENDER): Consider application for termination and issuance of an Agreement and Consent to Encumbrancing of Lease for filled and partially filled sovereign land located in San Francisco Bay, adjacent to the Sanchez Channel and Burlingame Lagoon,

Burlingame, San Mateo County; for an existing landscaped segment of the San Francisco Bay Trail including paved walkways, bike trails, viewing areas, benches, trash containers, and commercial parking. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 6127.1; RA# 20614) (A 22; S 13) (Staff: A. Franzoia)

- C16 BURLINGAME BAY PARK HOTEL LLC (APPLICANT):
 Consider application for a General Lease Recreational and Protective Structure Use of sovereign
 land located in San Francisco Bay, city of Burlingame,
 San Mateo County, for maintenance of the existing site
 and information collection. CEQA Consideration:
 categorical exemption. (W 26981; RA# 35315) (A 22; S
 13) (Staff: A. Franzoia)
- C17 CITY OF SACRAMENTO (LESSEE/SUBLESSOR); WATERFRONT MANAGEMENT, INC. (SUBLESSEE/ASSIGNOR); RIVERWALK VENTURES LLC (ASSIGNEE): Consider application for the consent to assignment and an amendment of a sublease under Lease No. PRC 7001.1, General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, city of Sacramento, Sacramento County; for riverfront commercial use. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 7001.1; RA# 27614) (A 7; S 6) (Staff: A. Franzoia)
- C18 CITY OF MODESTO (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the San Joaquin River, in the city of Modesto, Stanislaus County; for the construction of a recycled-water pipeline. CEQA Consideration: Environmental Impact Report/Statement, certified by the City of Modesto, State Clearinghouse No. 2014042068, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program and Statement of Findings. (W 26959; RA# 27915) (A 21; S 12) (Staff: W. Hall)
- C19 TUOLUMNE RIVER CONSERVANCY, INC., A CALIFORNIA NONPROFIT CORPORATION (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Other, of sovereign land located in the Tuolumne River Channel and floodplain at Bobcat Flat, approximately five river miles west of the community of La Grange near River Mile 43, Stanislaus County; for the construction, restoration, and rehabilitation of the bed of the

Tuolumne River Channel and floodplain to improve wildlife and aquatic habitat. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Clearinghouse No. 2010072048, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (PRC 8609.9; RA# 37515) (A 24; S 14) (Staff: C. Hudson)

- C20 DOUGLAS HANFORD AND DAVID CASELLA (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Tomales Bay, adjacent to 19225 State Route 1, Marin County; for an existing mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: Negative Declaration, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2012082074. (W 26973; RA# 30815) (A 10; S 2) (Staff: D. Tutov)
- C21 FRANK G. STATHOS (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational and Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in the Sacramento River, adjacent to 961 Piedmont Drive, city of Sacramento, Sacramento County; for an existing boathouse with boat lift, floating boat dock, appurtenant facilities, and bank protection. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 8534.1; RA# 28315) (A 9; S 6) (Staff: D. Tutov)
- C22 JAMES BLAIR (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Tomales Bay, adjacent to 19225 State Route 1, Marin County; for an existing mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: Negative Declaration, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2012082074. (W 26970;RA# 29015) (A 10; S 2) (Staff: D. Tutov)
- C23 JOAN E. CARLSON AND MARK ROPERS (APPLICANT):
 Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Tomales
 Bay, adjacent to 18555 State Route 1, Marin County;
 for a proposed mooring buoy. CEQA Consideration:
 Negative Declaration, adopted by the California State
 Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2012082074.
 (W 26975; RA# 18515)(A 10; S 2) (Staff: D. Tutov)

C24 LORCA ROSSMAN (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Tomales Bay, adjacent to 18255 State Route 1, Marin County; for an existing mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: Negative Declaration, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2012082074. (W 26972;RA# 25615) (A 10; S 2) (Staff: D. Tutov)

C25 MARK BARTOLINI AND VARIAN BARTOLINI (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Tomales Bay, adjacent to 178 Camino Del Mar, Marin County; for an existing mooring buoy not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA Consideration: Negative Declaration, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2012082074. (W 26971; RA# 24115) (A 10; S 2) (Staff: D. Tutov)

C26 STEVEN SCHWANKE AND BARBARA SCHWANKE AS TRUSTEE OF THE SCHWANKE FAMILY 1991 TRUST DATED APRIL 5, 1991 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Tomales Bay, adjacent to 22665 State Route 1, Marin County; for a proposed mooring buoy. CEQA Consideration: Negative Declaration, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2012082074.(W 26974; RA# 18715) (A 10; S 2) (Staff: D. Tutov)

CENTRAL/SOUTHERN REGION

C27 CENTRAL CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the San Joaquin River, near the city of Dos Palos, Fresno and Madera Counties; for the construction, use, and maintenance of a concrete pipeline. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted by the Central California Irrigation District, State Clearinghouse No. 2016021011, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (W 26956; RA# 26415) (A 5, 31; S 12) (Staff: R. Collins)

C28 CITY OF SEAL BEACH (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Public Agency Use, and approval of subleases, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, in the city of Seal Beach, Orange County, including an endorsement of four subleases; for use and maintenance of an existing pier with a lifeguard tower, concrete sheet pile groin, maintenance building, storage building, restaurant, public restroom, picnic area, raised planter areas with retaining walls, three parking lots, playground, the construction, use, and maintenance of a seasonal flood control berm, and the seasonal placement, use, and maintenance of temporary lifeguard stations. CEQA Consideration: lease - categorical exemption; approval of subleases - not a project. (PRC 3792.1; RA# 11113) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: R. Collins)

- C29 SAN JOAQUIN RIVER PARKWAY AND CONSERVATION TRUST, INC. (LESSEE): Consider correction to prior authorization of Lease No. PRC 8162.9, a General Lease Riparian Habitat Restoration Use, of sovereign land located in the San Joaquin River, from Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including Mendota Pool, and the East Side and Mariposa bypasses, Fresno, Madera, Merced, and Stanislaus Counties; for the removal of invasive weeds and restoration of natural riparian habitat. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 8162.9) (A 5, 21, 23, 31;S 8, 12) (Staff: R. Collins)
- C30 THOMAS R. BURMAN AND BARI DREIBAND BURMAN, TRUSTEES OF THE BURMAN TRUST DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1992 (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Protective Structure Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to 5297 Austin Road, City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County; for an existing seawall. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 5809.1; RA# 09815) (A 37; S 19) (Staff: R. Collins)
- C31 ORANGE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Dredging, of sovereign land located in the Santa Ana River and the Pacific Ocean, in the cities of Seal Beach, and San Clemente, Orange County; for maintenance dredging in the lower Santa Ana River, and deposition of

dredged materials at a receiver site in San Clemente. CEQA Consideration: Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement as a CEQA equivalent document and Addendum, certified by the Orange County Flood Control District, and a Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted by the City of San Clemente; and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (W 26927; RA# 11615)(A 70, 72, 73; S 34, 36) (Staff: K. Foster)

C32 BIN XU (APPLICANT): Consider correction to prior authorization of Lease No. PRC 3859.1, a General Lease - Recreational Use of sovereign land located in Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 16801 Bolero Lane, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat dock, access ramp, and cantilevered deck. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 3859.1; RA# 01215) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: S. Kreutzburg)

C33 FRANK R. WARREN AND JOANNE C. WARREN, TRUSTEES OF THE FRANK R. WARREN AND JOANNE C. WARREN TRUST DATED AUGUST 2, 1985 (LESSEE); JOANNE C. WARREN, TRUSTEE OF THE WARREN TSA TRUST DATED JANUARY 4, 2011; JOANNE C. WARREN, TRUSTEE OF THE WARREN CLW TRUST DATED JANUARY 4, 2011; JOANNE C. WARREN, TRUSTEE OF THE WARREN LWC TRUST DATED JANUARY 4, 2011; AND JOANNE C. WARREN, TRUSTEE OF THE WARREN BLW TRUST DATED JANUARY 4, 2011 (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a General Lease - Protective Structure Use, of tide and submerged land located in the San Dieguito River, adjacent to 3010 Sandy Lane, near Del Mar, San Diego County; for a riprap rock revetment. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 7899.1; RA# 12715) (A 29; S 17)(Staff: S. Kreutzburg)

C34 MARGARET ANN HOHLY, TRUSTEE OF THE MARGARET ANN HOHLY TRUST DATED NOVEMBER 24, 2015 (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a General Lease - Other, of sovereign land located in Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 16931 Bolero Lane, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat dock, access ramp,

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and cantilevered deck with enclosure. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 3244.1; RA# 35010) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: S. Kreutzburg)

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- C35 MARILYN M. DONOVAN, AS TRUSTEE OF THE DONOVAN FAMILY TRUST DATED MAY 9, 1988 AS TO AN UNDIVIDED 8% INTEREST, AND MARILYN M. DONOVAN, AS TRUSTEE OF THE DONOVAN FAMILY TRUST C AS TO AN UNDIVIDED 92% AS TENANTS IN COMMON (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 3402 Gilbert Drive, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat dock and access ramp. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 3175.1; RA# 33715) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: S. Kreutzburg)
- C36 MELTON L. BACON AND KATHERINE L. BACON, TRUSTEES OF THE MELTON BACON AND KATHERINE L. BACON AMENDED AND RESTATED FAMILY TRUST, DATED MARCH 29, 2002 (LESSEE); GILBERT ISLAND PROPERTY LLC, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (APPLICANT): Consider termination of Lease No. PRC 3168.1, a General Lease Recreational Use, and an application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 16572 Somerset Lane, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat dock, access ramp, and cantilevered deck. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 3168.1; RA# 35115) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: S. Kreutzburg)
- C37 ROBIN A. BEESO (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Recreational Use, of sovereign land located in Huntington Harbour, adjacent to 3262 Gilbert Drive, Huntington Beach, Orange County; for an existing boat dock, access ramp, and cantilevered deck. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 3076.1; RA# 31015) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: S. Kreutzburg)

- C38 CALIFORNIA RESOURCES PETROLEUM CORPORATION (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, near Emma Wood State Beach, Ventura County; for maintenance of two non-operational intake pipelines and one non-operational outfall pipeline. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (PRC 3913.1; RA# 29815)(A 37; S 19) (Staff: D. Simpkin)
- C39 CITY OF REEDLEY (LESSEE): Consider revision of rent to Lease No. PRC 8956.1, a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the Kings River, city of Reedley, Fresno County; for a bridge with sewer and water main pipes, and utility conduits. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 8956.1) (A 31; S 14)(Staff: D. Simpkin)
- C40 PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (LESSEE):
 Consider application for an amendment to Lease No. PRC
 8985.1, a General Lease Data Collection Use, of
 sovereign land offshore of Diablo Canyon Power Plant,
 near Avila Beach, San Luis Obispo County; to amend the
 lease to allow for the use of four autonomous ocean
 bottom seismometers. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated
 Negative Declaration, previously adopted by the
 California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse
 No. 2011081079, and Addendum. (PRC 8985.1; RA# 25814)
 (A 35; S 17)(Staff: D. Simpkin)
- C41 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (LESSEE): Consider revision of rent to Lease No. PRC 8097.1, a General Lease Non-Income Producing Use, of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean, near San Clemente, Orange County; for an artificial kelp reef. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 8097.1) (A 73; S 36) (Staff: D. Simpkin)
- C42 CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER (LADWP) (LESSEE): Consider application for an amendment to Lease No. PRC 8079.9, a General Lease Public Agency Use, of sovereign land located in the dry lakebed, Owens Lake, Inyo County, to authorize the implementation of a Dynamic Water Management Plan including modifications to dust seasons on 44 dust control areas. CEQA Consideration: Environmental Impact Report, certified by the Los Angeles Department

of Water and Power, State Clearinghouse No. 2014071057, and an Addendum prepared by the California State Lands Commission. (PRC 8079.9;RA# 34315) (A 26; S 8) (Staff: G. Kato)

SCHOOL LANDS

C43 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION (APPLICANT):
Consider application for a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of State-owned school land located
within a portion of Section 16 (Lot 4), Township 48
North, Range 6 East, MDM, near the California-Oregon
border, Modoc County; for an existing unpaved access
road not previously authorized by the Commission. CEQA
Consideration: categorical exemption. (W 26977; RA#
33515) (A 1; S 1) (Staff: C. Hudson)

C44 PLUMAS-SIERRA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. (LESSEE): Consider revision of rent to Lease No. PRC 8945.2, a General Lease - Right-of-Way Use, of Indemnity school lands within portions of Sections 3, 10, 11, & 12, Township 26 North, Range 16 East, MDM and Section 7, Township 26 North, Range 17 East, MDM, near the community of Herlong, Lassen County; for two existing transmission lines, two existing distribution lines, and one fiber-optic communications line. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 8945.2) (A 1; S 1) (Staff: C. Hudson)

C45 GREEN DIAMOND RESOURCE COMPANY (APPLICANT):
Consider application for a General Lease Right-of-Way Use, of State lieu lands located in a
portion of Section 28, Township 9 North, Range 3 East,
HBM, northwest of Hoopa, Humboldt County; for an
existing unimproved road. CEQA Consideration:
categorical exemption. (W 26987; RA# 36015) (A 2; S 2)
(Staff: J. Porter)

MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

C46 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a three-year Non-Exclusive Geophysical Survey Permit to conduct low-energy geophysical surveys on tide and submerged lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated

Negative Declaration and addendum, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2013072021, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (W 6005.167; RA# 37215) (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: R. B. Greenwood)

C47 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a Non-Exclusive Geological Survey Permit on soverign land in the North Fork Mokelumne River, Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (W 6005.168; RA# 37315)(A 11, 13; S 5) (Staff: R. B. Greenwood)

C48 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a three-year Non-Exclusive Geophysical Survey Permit to conduct low-energy geophysical surveys on tide and submerged lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration and addendum, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2013072021 and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (WP 8394; RA# 38515) (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: R. B. Greenwood)

C49 ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC. (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a three-year Non-Exclusive Geophysical Survey Permit to conduct low-energy geophysical surveys on tide and submerged lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration and addendum, adopted by the California State Lands Commission, State Clearinghouse No. 2013072021, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (WP 8536; RA# 39115) (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: R. B. Greenwood)

C50 ISLAND ENERGY PARTNERS, LLC (LESSEE): Consider waiving penalty and interest on rent and royalty for Oil and Gas Lease Nos. PRC 7318.1 and PRC 7657.1 on tide and submerged lands in the beds of Piper Slough, False River, Serpent Slough and Short Slough, Contra Costa County. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 7318.1, PRC 7657.1) (A 11; S 7) (Staff: N. Heda, S. Blackmon)

C51 HI-GRADE MATERIALS CO. (APPLICANT): Consider an application for a seven-year renewal and amendment of a Mineral Extraction Lease for minerals other than oil, gas, or geothermal resources, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 449-111-023, and 449-111-26, administered by the Commission as trustee, containing approximately 116 acres of State fee-owned school lands, within Section 30, Township 4 North, Range 1 East, SBBM, East of Victorville, San Bernardino County. CEQA Consideration: Mitigated Negative Declaration, adopted by San Bernardino County, State Clearinghouse No. 2013121017, and adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Program. (PRC 8831.2; RA# 29914) (A 33; S 18) (Staff: V. Perez)

C52 GILDRED SOLAR, LLC (APPLICANT): Consider a 30-year modification of the State's Right of Surface Entry on approximately 280 acres of State's reserved mineral interest, school lands, Assessor's Parcel Number 253-390-57, administered by the Commission as trustee, located in the SW1/4 of SW1/4, the E1/2 of SW1/4, and the NE1/2 within Section 36, Township 12 South, Range 8 East, SBBM, in the Ocotillo Wells area, San Diego County. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (W 40983; RA# 31215) (A 71; S 38) (Staff: V. Perez)

MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

C53 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION: Consider adoption of regulations to implement an enforcement and hearing process for the Marine Invasive Species Program. CEQA Consideration: categorical exemption. (W 9777.291, W 9777.234) (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: C. Brown, P. Huber, C. Beckwith)

ADMINISTRATION . NO ITEMS

LEGAL

C54 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION AND CITY OF SACRAMENTO, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, AND THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY SUCCESSOR AGENCY (FOR THE DISSOLVED REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO), AN ENTITY CREATED BY STATUTE, (PARTIES): Consider a boundary line agreement between the California State Lands Commission and the City of

Sacramento, a municipal corporation, and the Redevelopment Agency Successor Agency (for the dissolved Redevelopment Agency of the City of Sacramento), an Entity Created by Statute, to establish an agreed common boundary line between City owned properties, Redevelopment Agency Successor Agency owned properties and state sovereign lands in and along the Sacramento River in Sacramento, Sacramento County. CEQA consideration: statutory exemption. (W 26265; AD 600) (A 7; S 6) (Staff: J. Frey)

KAPILOFF LAND BANK TRUST ACQUISITIONS. NO ITEMS

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

GRANTED LANDS - SEE REGULAR

LEGISLATION AND RESOLUTIONS - SEE INFORMATIONAL

- V INFORMATIONAL
 - 55 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION: Legislative report providing information and a status update concerning state legislation relevant to the California State Lands Commission. CEQA Consideration: not applicable. (A & S: Statewide) (Staff: S. Pemberton, M. Moser)
- VI REGULAR CALENDAR 56-61
 - 56 BROAD BEACH GEOLOGIC HAZARD ABATEMENT DISTRICT (APPLICANT): Consider application for a General Lease - Beach Replenishment and Protective Structure Use of sovereign land located in the Pacific Ocean at Broad Beach, in the city of Malibu, Los Angeles County; for portions of an existing rock riprap shoreline protective structure not previously authorized by the Commission; for the relocation of portions of an existing rock riprap shoreline protective structure off sovereign land; and for the construction of four storm drain outfalls, dunes, beach, and periodic beach replenishment and sand backpassing. CEQA Consideration: statutory

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exemption. (W 26420; RA# 07015) (A 50; S 27) (Staff: K. Foster, S. Blackmon, J. Ramos)	25
57 RINCON ISLAND LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (LESSEE): Consider termination of Oil and Gas Lease Nos. PRC 145.1, PRC 410.1, and PRC 1466.1, Ventura County. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (PRC 145.1, PRC 410.1, PRC 1466.1)(A 37; S 19) (Staff: M. LeClair, J. Fabel, S. Blackmon)	23
58 CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION: Informational briefing on the Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration 10-Year Anniversary Celebration and consider adoption of a resolution commemorating the Amigos de Bolsa Chica for 40 years of advocacy to restore and preserve the Bolsa Chica wetlands, in the city of Huntington Beach, Orange County, Orange County. CEQA Consideration: not a project. (W 025306 A; RA# X 9702) (A 72; S 34) (Staff: W. Hall, S. Pemberton)	6 4
59 PORT OF LOS ANGELES (INFORMATIONAL): Informational update on the Port of Los Angeles' management of its granted public trust lands and resources. CEQA consideration: not a project. (G 05-04) (A 70; S 35) (Staff: K. Colson, S. Pemberton, R. Boggiano)	86
60 PORT OF LONG BEACH (INFORMATIONAL): Informational update on the Port of Long Beach community impact study and potential mitigation measures to address direct impacts of portrelated operations on neighboring communities. CEQA consideration: not a project. (G 05-03) (A 70; S 28, 35) (Staff: K. Colson, S. Pemberton, R. Boggiano)	167
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IX CLOSED SESSION: AT ANY TIME DURING THE MEETING THE COMMISSION MAY MEET IN A SESSION CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126:

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A. LITIGATION.

THE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER PENDING AND POSSIBLE LITIGATION PURSUANT TO THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATIONS AND PRIVILEGES PROVIDED FOR IN GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126(e).

1. THE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER MATTERS THAT FALL UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126(e)(2)(A):

California State Lands Commission v. City and County of San Francisco

Seacliff Beach Colony Homeowners Association v. State of California, et al.

SLPR, LLC, et al. v. San Diego Unified Port District, California State Lands Commission

San Francisco Baykeeper v. California State Lands Commission

Center for Biological Diversity v. California State Lands Commission

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Nugent

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Ornstein

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Bader

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Levy

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Philbin

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Greene

City of Santa Monica, et al. v. Prager

Sierra Club et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.

United States v. Walker River Irrigation District, et al.

United States v. 1.647 Acres

Nowel Investment Company v. State of California; California State Lands Commission

Little Beaver Land Company, Inc. v. State of California

City of Goleta v. California State Lands Commission

- 2. THE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER MATTERS THAT FALL UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126(e)(2)(B) or (2)(C).
- B. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS.

THE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER MATTERS THAT FALL UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126(c) (7) - TO PROVIDE DIRECTIONS TO ITS NEGOTIATORS REGARDING PRICE AND TERMS FOR LEASING OF REAL PROPERTY.

- 1. Provide instructions to negotiators regarding entering into a new lease of state land for the Broad Beach Restoration Project, City of Malibu, Los Angeles County.

 Negotiating parties: Broad Beach Geologic Hazard Abatement District, State Lands Commission; Under negotiation: price and terms.
- 2. Provide instructions to negotiators regarding acquisition of a public access easement to and along Martins Beach in San Mateo County. Negotiating Parties: Martins

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Beach 1, LLC., Martins Beach 2, LLC, State Lands Commission; Under negotiation: price and terms.

C. OTHER MATTERS.

THE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER MATTERS THAT FALL UNDER GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126(e) (2)(B) or (2)(C). THE COMMISSION MAY ALSO CONSIDER PERSONNEL ACTIONS TO APPOINT, EMPLOY, OR DISMISS A PUBLIC EMPLOYEE AS PROVIDED IN GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 11126 (a)(1).

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Good morning. I call this meeting of the State Land Commission to order. All the representatives of the Commission are present. I am State Controller Betty Yee; and I'm joined today by chief of staff to Lieutenant Governor Gavin Newsom, Mr. Rhys Williams, as well as Eraina Ortega representing the Department of Finance.

For the benefit of those in the audience, the State Lands Commission manages state property interests in over 5 million acres of land, including mineral interests. The Commission also has responsibility for the prevention of oil spills at marine oil terminals and offshore oil platforms, and for preventing the introduction of marine invasive species into California's marine waters.

Today we will hear requests and presentations involving the lands and resources within the Commission's jurisdiction.

And before we get starred, let me first just thank the Port of Los Angeles for offering this wonderful venue for our meeting this month. And what I'd like to do, if I could, is to invite up a couple people to address the Commission. First off, Ambassador Vilma Martinez, who is the president of the Port of Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners; as well as Mr. Dave Arian, the vice

president. If you'll please come forward.

Good morning.

PORT OF LOS ANGELES BOARD of HARBOR COMMISSIONERS
PRESIDENT MARTINEZ: Good morning, and thank you,
Chairwoman Yee, Commissioners, State Lands Commission
staff, and the public. I am Vilma Martinez, President of
L.A. Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Over a hundred years ago, the State of California granted the land and submerged land around us to the city of Los Angeles for the establishment, improvement, and conduct of a harbor. Today, the lands you entrusted to the city of Los Angeles a century ago house the nation's busiest container port, serving as a gateway to the global economy, and a leader in sustainability, security, and social responsibility.

Welcome to the Port of Los Angeles, the port that our partnership has created.

I had the honor of being appointed by President Obama to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Argentina from 2009 until 2013. And from that vantage point I understood better the role of trade in bringing nations closer together and supporting our collective prosperity. And now as the president of the commission overseeing the nation's largest container port, it is gratifying to see that trade manifest in the daily activity of the port -

the ships, the cargo, the jobs, and our thriving harbor communities. I hope it is gratifying for you as well to see this port firsthand. Consider this port the product of your trust in us, and let it also be an ongoing project shaped by our continuing partnership.

Thank you for honoring the port by holding your meeting here today. May it be a productive one.

Thank you very much, and welcome again.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ambassador.

PORT OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS
PRESIDENT MARTINEZ: My pleasure.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Vice President Arian.

Good morning.

PORT OF LOS ANGELES BOARD of HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

VICE PRESIDENT ARIAN: Well, we'd like to welcome the

Commission here and the audience.

I started on the waterfront following my father in 1964 when I was still in high school; so I've seen the development, you know, of this port for over 50 years.

Today we add an opportunity to take some people -- some of you on a boat tour. And if you want to look at the greatness of this country, you'd look at this port because it used to be a mud flat. And when I came on the waterfront, there were no containers. And now you see the kind of advancement that's taken place within this country

because of the human capital, human involvement from a federal, state, and local level. So we welcome you here.

More than that, I think it's important to look at, you know, this port and the balance that we have to create. I live seven blocks from here. And I'll tell a very short story.

When my grandkids were born my daughter lived here in San Pedro. She decided to move to Huntington Beach because of the air quality in this area. And so the balance that we had to develop starting way back under Antonio's administration, the mayor, and Beverly from Long Beach, was a clean air program which has been incredibly successful. Not enough, but it's a step in the right direction.

I think we're looked at internationally as one of the greenest ports between us and Long Beach. And the cooperation between the Port of L.A. and the Port of Long Beach has made this happen.

So we welcome you here. And the most important point is my grandkids have full medical coverage and I have full medical coverage because of the union that I belong to, which is the International Longshore and Warehouse Union; and that is critical. And the only reason that coverage exists is because of this port and the ports up and down the West Coast. So the land use is

critical.

So thank you for being here. Wish you the best. Usually when we stood up there, boy, a lot of comments from the audience. And we are public agencies and we have to embrace that.

So thank you.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Vice President Arian. I can assure you we get our share of public comments as well.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: We also are very honored today to be joined by someone who's represented this area with distinction on the Los Angeles City Council, now a member of Congress representing the 44th Congressional District, the Honorable Janice Hahn.

Good morning.

CONGRESSWOMAN HAHN: Good morning, Commissioners. We're so glad in our wonderful State Controller Betty Yee. It's so nice to have you here in San Pedro with us. And as you said, I have had the pleasure of representing the communities around the Port of Los Angeles for over 15 years. And for those 15 years I've witnessed firsthand the effect our port has on our local residents. The port has clearly been the economic foundation of this region

and a source of prosperity for many workers. And it has provided generations of San Pedro and Wilmington residents with good paying jobs and is an incredible source of pride for our community.

When I went to Congress, one of the first things
I did was establish the Bipartisan Port Caucus. I have
over a hundred members of Congress who have joined me in
promoting the benefits of ports across this country.

But it's unfortunate that our ports have continued to be the largest source of air pollution in southern California. The local neighborhoods of San Pedro, Wilmington and Long Beach have some of the worst pollution in the nation. About so percent of kids growing up in the United States have asthma. About 10 percent of kids growing up in the United States has asthma. But in 2011 in the communities of Wilmington and San Pedro and Long Beach that rate was 21 percent, double the national average.

The cancer risk from diesel pollution is 60 percent higher in these communities. And families I represent live in fear of the effects of what years of breathing in toxins will have on their health.

This is not to say that we have not made progress. In the last decade a series of agreements between the port and local communities have yielded

tremendous results, and every year the port's practices are getting greener and greener. Two of those agreements were brought about while I was serving on the Los Angeles City Council. Local residents and environmental groups were upset about the port's proposed expansion plans, and held up approval until the port agreed to green its practices. We've reached settlements to allow plans for the new China Shipping and TraPac terminals to move forward as long as the port abided by strict pollution mitigation requirements. These included new requirements to plug in ships to shore power, and the creation of a port community advisory committee to oversee implementation and act as a voice for the community.

Unfortunately this PCAC was disbanded recently. And it was only recently that we also found out that several of the green policies required by the settlements had not been fully implemented, and that many companies had been given a free pass to ignore pollution control rules. This included the mandate to have 80 percent of the ships plugging into shore power.

And this is no small matter. These ships burn highly polluting bunker fuel when they're not plugged into electricity at the port. And they produce the same amount of pollution as 20,000 additional cars on our local roads. This means more toxins in our air, more kids suffering

from asthma, and more people developing cancers.

These recent revelations have called into question the ability of the port to police itself. Even with the best-intention leadership, money and finances that -- even with the best-intention leadership, money and finances are tied too closely to these matters for public health to always win out. I still believe, as I've said many times, that we need a third-party oversight of the port's pollution-cutting measures to ensure the community's interests are being carried out.

I've called for the reinstatement of this PCAC, this Port Community Advisory Committee, or a similar type body, to look out for the community's best interests and ensure that measures the port agrees to are fully carried out.

I would also like to propose that the Port of Los Angeles explore committing a percentage of its annual budget towards pollution mitigation. In June, the port adopted its FY 2016-27[sic] budget, which would -- which included 452 million in operating receipts, a five percent increase from last year. With this sizeable budget I believe that the port can afford to dedicate maybe at least one percent to provide a steady stream of funding of 4.5 million annually to programs to mitigate port-produced pollution.

We know too well the damage port pollution has on our communities and the health of our children. It's time that this reality is included in the cost of doing business for our local ports. The Port of Long Beach has already taken steps recently to contribute 4 million per year over the next 12 years to mitigate its pollution; and it makes sense that we in Los Angeles do the same thing.

I also think that this is in the best interests of the port. We know that this port produces good jobs. It's the economic engine, not only of Southern California really but the entire nation; and some would say, the global economy relies on the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. And we know that there are groups who would want to stop growth, who would make it very difficult for the port to continue to grow, producing these good jobs and supporting our economy. So an automatic revenue stream to really mitigate some of the negative impacts of the port would really be in the long-term best interests of the port.

One of the things I know you and I talked about recently was using mitigation dollars off port property.

And we know that port pollution is not just limited to port property. But this funding could be used across local communities to address port pollution problems, whether they're at our beaches, in our schools, in our

homes; the funding can go towards installing air filters, updated HVAC systems, pollution-reducing vegetation, new window seals, buffer parks, community health care programs, and expanding the use of electric vehicles.

I have had in my political history an ongoing battle with the State Lands Commission over how money from the port can be used, where it can be used, and whether or not we can expand the mean tide line strict legal interpretation of our agreement with the State Lands.

So I hope these proposals are taken seriously. I know your authority is limited into what you can do. But you know that the Port of Los Angeles is held in trust for the people of California and should operate in their best interests, both in terms of their health and their economic welfare. And over my last 16 years of representing San Pedro, Wilmington, and parts of Long Beach, and working with both ports, I do know this to be true: We do not have to choose between good jobs and clean air. We can have them both. And I hope that your commission will look at making recommendations that prove that precept.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much,

Congresswoman Hahn. I know your schedule is tight. But I

think you'll be pleased with some of the updates from the

Port of Los Angeles when they come forward. We have been in conversations with them on similar issues; and I can assure you that, as one commissioner, that the oversight will continue. But I am pleased with at least the engagement and the progress that is being made on this front.

So thank you very much for being here and joining us.

With that, I also believe that Congressman Lowenthal will be joining us at some point later. I believe we'll take him up when he is present.

So with that -- oh, I didn't see you. Wonderful. This is terrific to have both of our congressional members representing the part of Los Angeles - Long Beach region.

If you're ready, Congressman Lowenthal, to address the Commission.

CONGRESSMAN LOWENTHAL: I'm ready, always.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Always ready. Okay.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Welcome. Thank you very much for being here.

CONGRESSMAN LOWENTHAL: Well, thank you for having me speak. As you mentioned, I'm Congressman Alan Lowenthal. I want to thank you, Chairwoman Yee, and all the members of the State Lands Commission.

I represent California's 47th Congressional
District, and I'm a proud colleague of Congresswoman
Janice Hahn. I represent really from Long Beach through
western Orange County. It's both counties now. It also
includes the Port of Long Beach, which I have represented
now for over 20 years.

I was -- you know, my background, I was a community activist, a professor at Cal State Long Beach for over two decades. I then became a city council member and representing from the port area through the downtown and near eastside in Long Beach. In 1992 I was elected to the city council, State Assembly in 1998, State Senate in 2004, and to the Congress in 2012. For six of those years I was represented the Port of Los Angeles, from 1998 to 2004.

And as I point out, over this entire time, although I always worked in partnership with others, one of my great partners was Congresswoman Hahn when she was on the city council and I was in the state legislature and on the Long Beach City Council, and then now in Congress.

When I first joined the Long Beach City Council in 1992, the port complex was a diesel pollution nightmare. Tens of thousands of old diesel trucks visited the ports of L.A. and Long Beach each day. I think there were over 30,000 trips. You would know by the black smoke

that went up the 710 freeway. They would sit outside of terminal gates spewing diesel exhaust. Sometimes they idled for hours waiting. It was unhealthy for the community, it was unhealthy for the workers, for the longshore, and also it was critically unhealthy for the residents around.

If you remember in those days, when the pollution was so bad that the South Coast Air Quality Management District issued a report called the MATES-II study in that time, which was the study of the pollution emanating from the port, and that led many of the community activists to begin to label this as the Diesel Death Zone. That's how -- what we're talking about.

While there is still much to do, a tremendous amount that needs to be done, these ports today are the green role models throughout the port industry. Diesel pollution from the port is now a much smaller fraction of what it was almost -- no single person accomplished this. This decades' long efforts to clean up the ports has taken really tens of thousands of people, from community leaders, longshore workers, business leaders, community members, and some elected officials, including myself and Congresswoman Hahn.

This innovation can be accomplished through cooperation and collaboration. Kinds of solutions where

government and public working with the industry to solve problems is what we need to tackle when we're taking on the next big problem -- problem for the logistics industry, and that is rebuilding our crumbling national freight infrastructure.

I also believe when we begin to do this process, the environment, with a strong spotlight on air quality, must be the guiding factor in how we proceed. As you all know, our nation does not have a national investment strategy specific to freight infrastructure. Freight bottlenecks on our highways cost more than 243 million hours of delay in moving merchandise annually. It costs over \$6.5 billion and adding thousands of tons of pollutants to the air through idling and slow trucks.

We can no longer afford not to invest in our freight infrastructure, and the stakes are tremendous both economically and environmentally.

As we all know here, logistics is a major driver of not only our national economy but the world's economy. And in my district alone, logistics accounts for tens of thousands of jobs, generates over a \$100 billion in local, state, and federal taxes, generates tens of billions of dollars in wages and moves hundreds of billions of dollars of goods.

But crumbling bridges and deteriorating roadways

threaten all of that.

Resolution 1308 to help rebuild our freight's infrastructure. It establishes a national multi-modal and sustainable freight infrastructure program, a freight trust fund and a freight revenue source providing \$8 billion annually to freight infrastructure; provides freight formula grants to states and competitive grants to states, local, and regional governments, including ports. It will pay for freight, roads; it'll pay for rail, multi-modal connectors, first- and last-mile projects and grade separation. The revenue stream will be derived from a small 1 percent user fee on the cost of transporting goods through United States as ground transportation.

Freight trust fund is secure. HR 1308 funds are dedicated solely to freight infrastructure. And perhaps the most important is its strong environmental component. All the projects funded through this authority would be required to demonstrate effective greenhouse gas reduction strategies, with money set aside for zero emission projects.

The bill has received a great deal of industry support, labor, shipping, to local cities and planning organizations. But the reality is, there is no painless or magical solutions to either our transportation or our

air quality problems. It's going to require a serious long-term investment. It's going to require a committed, dedicated, sustainable revenue stream, paid by the users of that stream, to promote the well-being of not only their well-being but also of the communities around them.

It has to be part of it, and it's going to require creative innovation to get past the status quo at the present. It's going to require cooperation by all of us towards a common goal. And more than anything it's going to require collaboration to see these goals through to the end.

Thank you. And I'm pleased that I've had this opportunity to speak to you this morning.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Congressman.

Any questions by the Commissioners?

Comments?

CONGRESSMAN LOWENTHAL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much. And we look forward to helping in whatever way we can certainly with any advocacy efforts, Congressman, on your legislation. Thank you.

Okay. So back to the agenda. The first item of business will be the adoption of the minutes of the Commission's meetings on June 28th, 2016.

May I have a motion to approve the minutes?

ACTING COMMISSIONER ORTEGA: I'll move adoption of the minutes.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: (Nods head.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Then motion by

Commissioner Ortega, second by Commissioner Williams.

Without objection.

Such will be the order.

Thank you.

2.4

Next order of business is the executive officer's report. And, Ms. Lucchesi, may we have the report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes. Good morning.

I have a couple of program updates as well as some announcements to make in regards to some events the Commission is hosting in the next couple of months.

The first is our marine invasive species programs. On August 5th of this year Commission staff approved the vessel registered as Invictus to discharge untreated ballast water in the ports of Marina del Rey and Newport Beach for the purposes of maintaining stability. This approval was granted pursuant to our regulations. And after staff determined that due to the close proximity and the comparable biological features of the two ports, introduction of nonindigenous species would be highly unlikely.

This approval by staff expires on November 15th of this year, at which time the vessel must resume complying with the Commission's ballast water management standards.

As the Commission may remember, it authorized a new lease, short-term lease to PG&E for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant offshore infrastructure last meeting. As part of that authorization the Commission also directed staff to send a letter to the State Water Resources Control Board -- Regional Resources Control Board -- excuse me -- expressing your support and encouraging full compliance of the state's once-through cooling policy and associated resolutions by PG&E for the interim time between now and license expiration.

Staff sent that letter yesterday. Your offices all received a copy, and we're happy to provide a copy of that letter to any members of the public that wish to see that.

Next is a quick update on our San Diego Unified Port District offshore planning framework efforts for the offshore area of San Diego County. Commission and port staff continue to make significant progress on the pilot marine planning framework effort. We have exchanged conceptual drafts of the MOA, and will be refining it in the coming weeks in anticipation of bringing it to the

Commission at your October meeting, which is to be located at the Port of San Diego, for your consideration. And that MOA will establish the framework for our partnership with the port, as well as how we engage and outreach to the various stakeholder interests that will be interested in this effort.

A quick update on Martin's Beach. At last meeting, I reported that there had been a new concept for an acquisition of access rights for the public to get down to the Martin's Beach area. I am still in discussions with the Coastal Commission and other stakeholders on trying to flesh out that concept. I have not met again with the property owner but hope to do so in the next month or two to see if there is an avenue of moving forward.

And, finally, to close out the program updates, as the Commission is aware, Venoco has requested an amendment to their oil and gas lease to adjust the easterly boundary of the lease premises to include approximately 3400 acres in exchange for Venoco's quitclaim and release of approximately 3800 acres into the coastal sanctuary.

As part of this lease amendment application,
Venoco proposes to change the bottom hole locations of six
existing wells coming off of Platform Holly. Commission

staff is currently developing the EIR -- the Draft EIR for this project. We anticipate that the Draft EIR will be circulated for public comment towards the end of the third quarter, beginning of fourth quarter of this year. And we anticipate that the project will come before the Commission in the first quarter of 2017.

I want to quickly talk about an event involving Bolsa Chica coming up on August 24th. We do have an item on the regular agenda honoring the Amigos for their efforts in saving Bolsa Chica.

We also have our own anniversary involving Bolsa Chica coming up; and that's the 10th anniversary of the ocean inlet opening. And this event will commemorate the 10th anniversary of the wetland restoration and the historic opening of the ocean inlet that basically breathed new life in the Bolsa Chica Lowlands.

The event will include refreshments and a brief program that will include the mayor of the city of Huntington Beach and a representative of the Amigos.

Following the celebration, the Amigos will be sponsoring a viewing of the Saving Bolsa Chica Wetlands by Endless Eye Productions. And that will be held at the Central Library in Huntington Beach. Additional information can be found on some postcards out on the table as you entered the hearing room and also on our

website.

And, finally, I want to talk about our -- the Commission's Prevention First conference that's coming up September 27th and 28th in Long Beach at the Westin. This year marks the 12th biennial Prevention First symposium hosted by the State Lands Commission since the symposium's inception in 1994.

It has been 25 years since the groundbreaking

Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Act which bolstered California's oil spill prevention

efforts by triggering the creation of the Commission's

Marine Environmental Protection Division and the

Department of Fish & Wildlife's Office of Oil Spill

Prevention and Response.

This act also enabled the Commission's Mineral Resources Management Division to enhance its oil spill prevention capabilities at offshore platforms and other offshore facilities. For more than two decades the staff's of these agencies have worked diligently and collaboratively to prevent oil spills from occurring in California's waters. This year's symposium contains a wealth of information about oil spill prevention, protecting marine resources from the introduction of invasive species, and sea-level rise. And we're very honored to welcome the Controller and Chair of the State

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Lands Commission as our keynote presenter.
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And, finally, relating to Prevention First I want to proudly announce our first foray into social media. We have created our Twitter account where we'll be tweeting live updates for all the presentations going on at Prevention First. And that handle account is At Prevention First 2016. We're very excited to be able to offer that as an additional element of that symposium.

And that concludes my Executive Officer's report. I'm happy to answer any questions.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Lucchesi.

Questions?

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No. Okay. Very well.

Thank you for you for the updates.

Next order of business will be the adoption of the consent calendar. And let's see. Those are items C 01 to C 55. I do see a speaker signed up for C 34.

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Actually

20 | before -- oh, yes, I can advise --

21 CHAIRPERSON YEE: Do you want to go through them? 22 Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: -- on to what items to be pulled.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Good. Okay.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Great. We will be pulling C 16, C 33, and regular item 57 from the agenda. And those will be considered at a later time.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: All right.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: C 34 has been moved from the consent calendar to the regular agenda to be discussed, based on public comment.

And if there's no objections by the Commission, I'd like to just give a brief explanation on why C 57 was removed from the calendar.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Sure.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: So we received notice late yesterday that our oil and gas lessee, Rincon, filed for bankruptcy. And as the Commission and the public is well aware, item 57 included the consideration of terminating the 3 leases currently held by Rincon because of various identified defaults in their lease obligations.

Bankruptcy Code requires that a bankruptcy petition operates as a stay of any act to obtain possession of the property of the estate or of the property of the estate -- or to exercise control over property of the estate. Very legally dense. Rincon's leasehold interests is a property of the estate that's subject to the bankruptcy. Thus the Commission would need

to obtain relief from the automatic stay in order to consider termination of those leases. And failure to do so may void the action and may subject the Commission to substantial penalties. And so I wanted to be very clear for both the Commission as well as the public that is very invested in the protection of the State's marine waters and the biological resources out there, that we are -- this is not a choice to pull this, but we are required under federal law to pull this at this time.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for the clarification.

Commissioners, any other items you wish to pull off the consent calendar?

Okay. And hearing none with item C 16 to C 33 pulled, may I have a motion?

ACTING COMMISSIONER ORTEGA: I'll move adoption of the balance of the consent calendar.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. We have a motion by Commissioner Ortega to adopt the remainder of the consent calendar.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: Second.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Second by Commission Williams.

Without objection?

Such will be the order.

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The Next order of business will be our regular calendar. And I believe we're on item 56.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay.

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Seth Blackmon, our staff attorney, will be giving staff's presentation.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Good morning.

STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: Good morning.

I'll be waiting for the PowerPoint.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: Good morning bitting for the PowerPoint.

Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Seth Blackmon. I'm an attorney for the Commission. And I'll be presenting today on the Broad Beach Restoration Project.

Item 56 has a variety of different components to it. I'm going to kind of focus on where we've gone over the last four years and the final negotiation that State Lands staff has reached in accord with the Broad Breach Geologic Hazard Abatement District representative. So just for everyone here, I'm going to shorten Geologic Hazard Abatement District as GHAD.

What I have up right now on the PowerPoint slide

is a cover of our most recent project update. This is to update the project description from the 2014 analysis of Public Trust resources that the staff -- that your staff created to evaluate the original project description proffered by the Broad Beach GHAD. This update is consistent with what the Coastal Commission heard October of 2015 and actually made a decision on relative to their coastal development permit.

The staff believed that because of some of the difficulties in some of the negotiation that happened during the Coastal Commission report, that we also wanted to give a streamlined updated version for the public. This project update is available on our website, along with all of the project details and where they are currently and the, what we are calling, Avoidance and Minimization measures or impact minimization measures that the staff is recommending be included as a part of the lease to ensure that any potential impacts to Public Trust resources are either avoided or minimized.

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STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: This is kind of hard to see up here, but I wanted to give a larger reference point for where the project is located. You can see on sort of the southern portion of the map the Point Dume State

Beach, that is kind of the bottom end -- the most eastern

end of that beach structure that moves up-coast into Zuma Beach, which is one of the busiest beaches in California. And then you can sort of see the coloration up at the top reaching up to Lechuza Point. That is where the Broad Beach Geologic Hazard Abatement District is formulated, and that's their assessment group.

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STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: This is a little bit closer aerial that tries to kind of put everything into perspective.

The purple is the representation of the current rock revetment that runs approximately 4100 feet down the Broad Beach coastline. That is currently permitted under the Coastal Commission's CDP.

You'll also notice that the proposed lease extents is broader than the revetment because there was expectation for sand placement to exceed exact boundaries of the revetment.

What I do think is important to point out here by way of the alternative 4C project is that there will be no fill or any other utilization of the western end of this project down towards Lechuza Point. And you can see on the aerial that is actually an area that has a great degree of environmental significance. It is a rocky intertidal habitat that through a lot of negotiation with

numerous different agencies, the Broad Beach GHAD decided really wasn't going to be tenable in terms of permitting to try and nourish all the way down that west end.

So what you're looking at is a very reduced project from what was originally analyzed in 2014. In fact, the original -- or the initial deposition of sand is going from 600,000 cubic yards down to 300,000 cubic yards. There are opportunities every five years for the GHAD through both State Lands and Coastal Commission review to nourish -- to do major nourishment events of up to 300,000 cubic yards. So that would be at year 5 and year 10. And then intra-nourishment events every year in between at 75,000 cubic yards per year.

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STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: This is a really important part for our agency. You can see again the purple is the repres -- or pink is the representation of where the revetment currently sets. Part of the agreement with the Coastal Commission, and one of the critical components for our negotiation, was understanding and agreeing to the relocation of the revetment farther landward than the revetment currently sits; and that's because, as you can see, the darker red line that runs through the purple actually represents the 2010 mean high tide line survey that staff did just prior to the

placement of the rock revetment. And there's a significant amount of encroachment on the east end. Both parties agree that there's encroachment. We differ a little bit on how much encroachment. But this is an important part, so part of the discussion all along has been ensuring that that significant degree of encroachment on the eastern end of the revetment was completely eliminated. And this particular relocation plan succeeds in doing that.

It also is a net give to the public, because everything above the -- or landward of the mean high tide line is private. But as you can see when you relocate the revetment, there is a little over an acre of total area of private property that will be opened up to public use as a result of this relocation; and this is something that the GHAD has agreed to by both the Coastal Commission permit and our subsequent lease.

And I think, like I said, this is very -- very critical for us. There are a lot of little pieces that go into these discussions, because there's a patchwork not shown on this particular aerial of what are called lateral access easements and these are requirements from the Coastal Commission when folks want to do development projects. But it's patchwork. There's approximately 51 up and down the entirety of this run of the revetment,

approximately 35 to 37 of which we hold. But they've been impacted for quite some time. They're not continuous in any way. So part of the agreement to render this portion of private property for public use helps to offset some of those impacts as they relate to the lateral access. And I'll talk a little bit more about that as we go.

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STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: This is also included in the current project update. This is a project by the numbers. It's on the inside of the project. It's just one page. But I couldn't put it up here that way because no one would have been able to read it.

So what we have up here gives the big picture for kind of what we have going on.

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STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: I think for most people the concerns at present have -- are dealing with total amount of sand and total nourishment. And really the thing that we've heard - and I'll reference this a little bit more - is degree of truck trips; like what is this going to mean big picture?

So as you can see, at the very bottom, sort of bracketed portion, the anticipation for just the initial nourishment is approximately a four-month project once it gets underway. At present, will require approximately

21,500 round trips, or 43,000 one-way trips. That's predicated upon moving 300,000 cubic yards of sand with 14-cubic-yard trucks. So it's a progression.

Every period thereafter for an interim nourishment at approximately 75,000 cubic yards would require approximately 5,360 round trips, give or take 10,750 one-way trips.

All told, over the course of the 10 years that's proposed in this lease it could be as much as 200,000 truck trips staggered over the years. Interim years of course would be fewer truck trips. Each subsequent major renourishment of 300,000 cubic yards would be additional truck trips.

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STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: So we had a couple of very recent communications. August 5th we received a letter from the city of Fillmore. The city of Fillmore was asking that the Commission consider a potential delay. The big concern about this is that currently the Broad Beach GHAD is involved in litigation with the city of Moorpark, the city of Fillmore, and the County of Ventura. It has to do exactly with the issues surrounding truck trips. There was an agreement that the GHAD entered into with the city of Moorpark to avoid basically trucking through Moorpark and take everything through Fillmore.

And as you might imagine, that upset the city of Fillmore.

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The GHAD is trying to work with the County of Ventura, the city of Fillmore, and the city of Moorpark to resolve this.

While we think that it's obviously of great concern, it's outside of our jurisdiction. We are working with the GHAD and trying to help where we can to sort of influence options.

One of the big caveats to this is that the only time where this is going to be a huge issue is if the Broad Beach GHAD actually is able to utilize sand from the quarries in and around the city of Moorpark. Because of this litigation, it's looking less likely that that will be a primary source. Right now, what the GHAD is actually trying to solve through settlement and resolution is a new sand source out of Calleguas Creek, which is a much closer location. It would not require the use of the quarries to I won't say not at all, because I think the same extent. that's still up in the air. And maybe the GHAD representative here can address that a little more fully than I can. But they looking for a different sand source that has not yet been approved.

Whatever sand source they ultimately land on is going to have to be consistent with the special conditions in the coastal development permit, which requires specific

grain-size type and everything else to match the envelope that is out at Broad Beach now so that there's less interruption, ecologically speaking, than just simply putting really large grain or really, really fine grain sand out there.

The August 8th call with the GHAD representative I'll come back into a second.

I understand the call from Senator Hannah-Beth Jackson's office to be a request for a delay as well, broadly based on the interests of the County of Ventura and the cities involved in the current litigation.

We believe very broadly that we can move forward with this action by way of a lease without impacting either the city of Fillmore or the County of Ventura's litigation against the city of Moorpark and the GHAD, because our entitlement that we're giving is just for the use of sovereign land. We are in no way permitting the trucking routes or anything else. We did assess it in our after to be complete because we wanted to know all of the potential impacts broadly. But we're not taking an action on that component.

What more I think is important is that the lease as we have it currently negotiated and we do -- normally would require that the GHAD be in compliance with all permitting agencies that have a right under law to permit

this action. So any lack of compliance with any permitting agency would be grounds for either amending the lease as needed or basically they would be out of compliance with the lease.

Going back to the call with the GHAD representative. This has to do with some of the primary items in the lease. So I'm going to go ahead and jump to those items and then I'll address this in time.

After what amounts to four years of work with us and the GHAD, we have worked -- and the Coastal Commission, we have worked out a lease that is, we think, a good balance of the state's interests and, you know -- and as a result we're recommending moving forward.

The very first thing that was one of the big points - and I know you're all very aware of it - was dealing with the prior occupation of state sovereign land by the revetment for a period of time. Through a significant degree of negotiation, and a lot of cooperation and work by the GHAD representatives, the GHAD agreed to a \$500,000 payment for that prior occupation to be paid in \$50,000 increments over the ten-year term of the lease, which we agreed to. I think this sets very important precedent for the state, and for others who are, you know, occupying State property and gaining a benefit without paying the due to the State of California. And I

think that was a very important negotiated point for us.

Subsequent to that one of the things that we did to facilitate what has become a very difficult project with a lot of moving parts is that staff agreed to confer a grace period to the GHAD following the authorization or potential authorization of this lease today of approximately two and a half -- or three and a half years, so concluding December 31st, 2019. That grace period is to allow the GHAD to work through its existing permitting issues that it has with the Army Corps of Engineers and a variety of other agencies that may still act. And we acknowledge that there are quite a few moving parts, and this was to, like I said, facilitate the project.

There are caveats to that however. What we have put in a lease and what we've got before you today are kind of three potential paths under that grace period.

The grace period applies through December 31st, 2019. If in one instance the GHAD goes ahead and does the revetment relocation as promised on the eastern end, and provides sand on the beach, there will be no rent going backwards or going forwards because public benefit will be conferred, unless at some point the beach erodes away consistent with objective triggers that are set both in the Coastal Commission CDP and referenced in our AMMs, the avoidance and minimization measures.

The second instance is that the GHAD only relocates the eastern end of the revetment, getting it off of state property and also conferring private property for public use. In that instance, the State of California has negotiated based on all of those issues a rent of \$7,929 per month or approximately \$95,000 per year of rent going forward. But it would not be retroactive. It would be a good faith effort to have made significant changes during the grace period and to actually confer a benefit on the State by way of relocation and the use of private property for public use.

The third instance is that the GHAD is unable to complete either the relocation and any subsequent nourishment through that three and a half year period. And in that instance if nothing has been done through the grace period, it is our suggestion at this point that the rent be due retroactive all the way back to the authorization point. And that rent would be \$27,430 per month, or approximately \$330,000 per year. We see this as an incentive to go ahead and move the revetment, which I believe that the GHAD is actually committed to doing so prior to the end of the grace period as both as a show of good faith and also a benefit to the State of California. In the event that that doesn't happen, we do believe that this would be an issue with continued occupation with no

or little public benefit and that this rental properly reflects that amount that the State should be compensated.

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Subsequent to that, the other thing that I think a lot of concern has been raised since the October 2015 Coastal Commission meeting has to do with general access up and along Broad Beach. Your staff negotiated at length with the GHAD about a landward or behind-the-revetment lateral access easement. It was a difficult conversation, to say the least. It did not really come to much because the GHAD board and the GHAD membership, for them, this is just an untenable position. What we ultimately agreed to by way of the rest of the structuring of this lease was that we think that the special conditions for -- special conditions 13 through 15 of the coastal development permit do allow for sufficient access in the event that the beach itself erodes away. And this -- these special conditions require that if the GHAD is unable to maintain a ten-foot wide sandy beach for any three out of a five-year rolling period, then there is an irrevocable license that springs to provide access on the landward side of the revetment.

And at this time we do believe that that's a good kind of catch-all. It's not the Cadillac or the ideal, but it does achieve the goals that we've been seeking especially when put into the overall package of what is being offered.

The last two things that I think I'll mention - and I already put this out there -- is that, again, part of the lease is that the GHAD comply with the avoidance and minimization measures, which are attached to the current staff report as Exhibit E. These are very thorough. Our senior environmental scientist has worked on this at length, and we believe that these are good options.

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I do think it's important to note that in coordination with the Coastal Commission and the development of what's called the Science Advisory Panel out of the Coastal Commission's decision, there's an adaptive management approach wherein these items, the AMMs, may change, and we have built into the lease an opportunity and a delegation so that your executive officer or her designee can review and modify as necessary, or substitute. The idea behind this is that we're not seeking to really double dip on potential enforcement issues. If another agency is the appropriate enforcing agency, once the GHAD gets a permit, they can bring us a permit, we can verify it, we can say that yes, this is an appropriate substitute for the avoidance and minimization measure and/or we need to modify so that we're not in conflict. And we've done that already in coordination with the GHAD as it pertains to the Coastal

Commission development permit.

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And that is the bulk of our presentation for Broad Beach. I'll be available for questions. But I think at the end of the day what we would like to say is this has been a good negotiation. It has been tough, but I think we can stand -- or we do stand by this recommendation to approve the lease.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Mr.

Blackmon. First of all let me just thank you for your continued efforts in this. It's been hard fought. Very pleased with the 500,000 that we've arrived at for the back rent, and that all the parties came together on that. Considering where we started, I think prior to my administration we've come along way.

STAFF COUNSEL BLACKMON: Thank you, Chairwoman.

16 Yes, I agree.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. I know we have a number of speakers on this item. But before we get to the speakers, any questions for Mr. Blackmon?

Okay. Very well. Let me call the speakers up
then, if I could.

First we have Ken Ehrlich, who's counsel for the GHAD. Please come forward.

Followed by Alberto Boada with Ventura County.

Good morning.

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             MR. EHRLICH: Good morning, Madam Chair. I don't
    know whether to call you Madam Chair or Controller or
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    Commissioner.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: You can -- I'll answer to
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    anything.
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             (Laughter.)
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             MR. EHRLICH: Thank you. My name's Ken Ehrlich.
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    I'm here on behalf of the Broad Beach Geologic Hazard
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    Abatement District.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: We're going to time your
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    presentation. But I know you have a clock on you.
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             MR. EHRLICH: I do. I'm fairly certain I can get
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    through in 15 minutes.
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             I'll go as fast as I can.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. All right.
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             MR. EHRLICH:
                           Thank you.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
             Presented as follows.)
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MR. EHRLICH: First of all I want to thank all of the homeowners of Broad Beach who have made a colossal commitment over the past years to nourish the beach and to tax themselves to do so. By the current assessment put in place, they taxed themselves \$3.1 million a year indefinitely to fund this project. So I want to thank the homeowners - and many of them have come out this morning -

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I want to thank them for allowing this project to move forward. And also to say that this is really the cutting edge of a response to climate change and sea rise. And to have private citizens come forward to do this on their own, to restore a beach and to make it a public access beach where there isn't already public access is really a significant, significant contribution to the State and a benefit to the public. So I want to thank the homeowners for doing that, enabling us this.

I also want to thank the staff of the Lands
Commission for their good faith negotiations which have
taken, as Seth mentioned, over four years and a lot of
meetings and a lot of time and a lot of effort and a lot
of frustration, but I believe we've come together and I
want to thank them for their extreme efforts.

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MR. EHRLICH: This project is trying to restore public beach resources that have been eroded over the past 30 to 50 years of Broad Beach. A beach that used to be 200-feet wide is now "no beach left," and a revetment is between the peril of 124 homes and some sort of semblance of safety.

The entire intent here is to create new beach habitat to restore a dry sand beach and a dune system, all the while nourishing down-coast beaches because the sand

we know is going to erode and the funding commitment is to place sand on the beach indefinitely. Also to provide shoreline protection for the existing structures, but also to benefit the public.

The project itself, Seth went over the numbers. Here we are, which is where we've come with this alternative 4C, 300,000 cubic yards every five years. We believe this will be at least a five-year longevity for this amount of sand; hopefully longer, depending on Mother Nature.

Where this is not enough though, we do commit to providing interim nourishments of up to 75,000 cubic yards. The existing revetment would be buried under a new restored dune system which the GHAD also is committed to planting.

The first wave of our defending the sand is to backpass the sand subject to objective triggers to keep the sand within our area. If that doesn't work, that's when the interim nourishments would apply. We're seeking a ten-year authorization. We've negotiated a ten-year lease.

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MR. EHRLICH: The upper right of this slide is what's existing currently at Broad Beach, and it hasn't changed since January of 2012, I assure you. The bulk of

the slide is a simulation of what we're trying to produce:
A natural dune system. We'll try to restore the dune
system, which has occurred traditionally, and a public dry
sand beach.

In this picture, just so we can put this into context, everywhere seaward of the dune line is public beach. And as you'll see in a few moments, as the dunes erode, that will be public as well.

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MR. EHRLICH: Significant compromises over the past six years. The nourishment area has shrunken. The dune restoration area has expanded. The revetment alignment has expanded as well to provide a tighter alignment up against the homes and more public access.

Extensive monitoring. A science advisory panel, which six years ago I would have said I don't know what you're talking about, has now met six times and up and running and funded by the GHAD.

A septic feasibility study's been committed to, as well as a potential to completely have this community go off septic, which is huge in Malibu.

And also a commitment to no ocean sand source. Which along with the State Lands Commission staff to again illustrate how far we've come, six years ago we're collaboratively meeting with staff, and staff said, "Oh,

there's sand off Dockweiler Beach we think it's usable for the project."

We're not using Dockweiler sand or any offshore sand.

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MR. EHRLICH: Significant compromises with the Lands Commission staff as well: The back rent commitment; the increased access; insurance bonding; many other issues. But, you know, this has been a long negotiation and we're proud to have come together.

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MR. EHRLICH: This is a simulated picture of what the beach would look like. Notice the lack of nourishment up the upper area of the beach. This west-end area up here, which is what we're not nourishing, and then the dry sand beach and the revetment of course covered by sand. We don't have plant life in the picture just for sake of making the illustration to show the significance of the nourishment.

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MR. EHRLICH: Again, public funds, excuse me, will -- public funds will not be used at all. Here's the details of the assessment in place right now. \$590 per linear foot per year for the bulk of the homeowners in this area.

The west end, which is not getting nourished, is subject to only a 25 percent assessment. The homeowners voted by over 90 percent to assess themselves this amount, which is I think a tremendous coup for the community and the public.

The initial nourishment cost using the quarry sand from the Moorpark and Fillmore area quarries exceeds \$15 million. And we hope we'll fund this with the stream of income when -- with a loan secured by the stream of income of the assessment itself.

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MR. EHRLICH: Revetment realignment. This is other colors. Seth had prettier colors than we have, but it's the same line, where the black line comes closer and snugger -- snugger, I think I made up a word -- more closely into the homes on the landward side.

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MR. EHRLICH: The revetment pullback itself.

This is just an illustration of where right here is the

2010 State Lands Commission mean high tide line. This
entire area would be pull -- the revetment would be pulled
back into public -- shared public and private -- priv -public -- excuse me -- private land with public access
over it seaward of the revetment line.

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MR. EHRLICH: So now through the project life on a nourished beach, day one, everything is beautiful. This is what it looks like.

And none of this project, by the way, changes the mean high tide line in public and private ownership of the property.

The mean high tide line remains the same. The revetment is pulled back on the east end. We have nourished and vegetated dunes, and then a 65- to 100-foot dry sand beach seaward of the dunes.

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MR. EHRLICH: Let me back up one.

Here's is on an eroding beach - this is all in accordance with the coastal development permitted - the public is allowed to have 25 feet of access up and to the revetment itself. So as the -- the point here is as the dune erodes, the public access moves landward to allow for public access up to the toe of the revetment itself.

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MR. EHRLICH: On the completely eroded beach, this is where the GHAD is allowed to have three out of any five years of a completely eroded beach provided that we nourish the next available time. And if Mother Nature still even with those nourishments doesn't allow the beach to maintain, that's when the landward access opens up.

And that's what we need to sell to our homeowners still in the license agreement, but we're confident we can do that and we're happy that Lands Commission staff has agreed to that as well.

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MR. EHRLICH: Again, we're talking about a ten-year lease. The septic conversion is a very big deal. The civic center core of Malibu is right in the midst right now of dealing with lawsuits and a consent decree to have its small core, about 15 miles east of this project area, by -- through the weight of litigation, convert to something other than septic. And here the community is volunteering to do it on its own through this project.

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MR. EHRLICH: Significant measures have been taken to avoid and minimize impacts. We're dealing with a parallel state and federal process here. So we've analyzed nine formal alternatives under the State Lands Commission's analysis, eight alternatives under the Army Corps' analysis; and we've agreed with the staff -- the State Lands Commission staff on impact avoidance minimization and mitigation measures which incorporates the Science Advisory Panel, which is working.

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MR. EHRLICH: This is an illustration of the west

end nourishment that we are not doing. So at 31380 Broad Beach Road will be the border of where we're stopping nourishment. This is what has be -- due to the erosion ironically has come to be known as the boulder field. And this is seasonally varied by natural tides. That will remain that way, along with everywhere west of that, up to Point Lechuza.

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MR. EHRLICH: Here's the dune field footprint, which has been expanded as a result of the negotiations with the Coastal Commission staff and your staff.

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MR. EHRLICH: Significant project benefits. This is in the staff report as well, but it's worth pointing out and just running through. Public recreation has vastly expanded. Right now there's really no recreation opportunities at this beach because the water goes right up against the revetment. But with a dry sand beach, there's -- every bit of recreation is opened up and it will all be public land.

The sand from this beach will be feeding downcoast beaches.

Recreational value, public safety protection.

Certainly no one wants to have anything to do with accidents dealing with the revetment or septic disasters,

which will be avoided by beach nourishment.

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MR. EHRLICH: Expanded intertidal habitat as well. Sandy beach habitat for shore birds, et cetera.

Guaranteed public access through the life of the project. And this project has no sunset, by the way. I mean, while this lease is a ten-year lease, while our CDP is ten years, the intent of our funding has no sunset and it would go on indefinitely. So the intent here as I stand here is to continually negotiate new leases with both your agency, the Coastal Commission, any others who have jurisdiction.

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MR. EHRLICH: This slide talks about the lateral access grants, which have been largely inert, for want of a better word, during the time of the revetment being there. And the nourishment just basically makes this all irrelevant. So by -- many of these homeowners -- I mean, our count is only 47. I think Seth may have said 51. But only 47 of 121 parcels have granted lateral access easements; and yet all of these homeowners have taxed themselves to pay all this money to pay for this restoration. Again, I think it's a significant public benefit.

This is the public access -- the expanded public

access and the possibility of the landward public access opening up.

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MR. EHRLICH: The Science Advisory Panel is a big deal as well. I mean, it's an adaptive management tool that will be used to work on this beach, to take a ton of monitoring, get a ton of data, and to figure out what's going on as a result of the project.

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MR. EHRLICH: The lease points and the rent points, we want to just raise one point here. There's agreement with the Lands Commission staff over back rent. The proposed rent if the GHAD completes the project by the end of 2019; the proposed rent if the GHAD relocates the revetment but isn't able to secure all the permits; as well as the proposed rent if the nourishment goes away and we don't renourish it the first opportunity. We agree with all those points.

The one point we don't agree with staff on and would request invention by the Commission is this grace period. If for whatever reason the GHAD does not relocate the eastern end of the revetment and does not secure all of the permits by the end of 2019, we would like the grace period to extend to that as well.

I mean, I've been doing this for six years. And

if six years ago you would have told me we couldn't use the most economic, efficient sand off Dockweiler Beach, for example, to nourish our beach, I would have thought you were crazy. But here we are, trucking sand because of stakeholders who said you can't use beach sand or sand at the bottom of the ocean.

The point we're trying to make is that we don't know what our permitting path is going to be. We don't know what the Science Advisory Panel is going to impose on the GHAD. So it strikes us as unfair if, for whatever reason, the revetment doesn't get relocated -- and, by the way, we fully intend to relocate the revetment. I want to be very, very clear. The GHAD intends to relocate the revetment. But for whatever reason it doesn't, and we can't secure the permits, we would request that the grace period apply and the rent only be become active after the expiration of the grace period, i.e., January 1st, 2020.

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MR. EHRLICH: Here are all the things that the Science Advisory Panel is monitoring. There's eight different monitoring plans and reports that are gathering data on right now and deciding frankly the scope and breadth of all of it. Right now the cost estimate for all this is \$3 million over 10 years. I will tell you that the GHAD would be elated if that comes in at that budget.

We're not comfortable or confident that that will. The Science Advisory Panel is frankly making a lot of new --cutting a lot of new ground, creating a lot -- new protocols here. We believe it's going to be more expensive than that.

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MR. EHRLICH: Here are the folks that are working in concert with staff of the Coastal Commission and other agency staffs. They're already met six times; and, again, we're hopeful that we can come to a conclusion with them on at least what the monitoring plans are and how we can monitor to move forward and adaptively manage the project.

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MR. EHRLICH: This says it all. I mean, the homeowners are paying for it. We'd like to create a new public beach.

If I can, I'd like to address the delay requested by the County of Ventura and the city of Fillmore. The Scientific Advisory Panel has mandated that no nourishment can occur until fall of 2017 at the earliest. So there'd be no prejudice by this Commission acting today on our lease and on our sovereign land aspect of our project, because regardless of that, no nourishment's going to go down until fall of 2017.

So the interests of -- there's no sense in

delaying this when the nourishment has already been delayed until that point.

And, frankly, the negotiations are done and ripe for action now by this Commission. The GHAD needs its permits as soon as possible from all agencies, including this one, and subsequently the Army Corps and the regional water boards so that we can finalize our commercial agreements for sand and trucking. So it's critical that we get the permits first and then do our commercial deals.

The dispute with the county and Fillmore, by the way, relates only to the routing of the trucks. And I want to make sure this is very, very clear to the Commission. It's not the ability to use the quarry sand, which has already been approved by the Coastal Commission. It's not the ability of whether the project moves forward or not. It's simply the route of the trucks. Do the trucks go the natural route, which is partially through the city of Moorpark, or an artificial route, avoiding Moorpark and through the city of Fillmore or other routes.

And that's frankly it -- to simplify it all, I mean we hope that a court's going to decide this by the end of the year. We're in negotiations ourselves with all the litigants to try to resolve it as well. So, again, this isn't an area of Lands Commission jurisdiction, and we'd hate for the Lands Commission to get caught up in

this issue, when frankly it doesn't matter to our lease.

And we finally -- the community has worked for a long time, and I would say that the time is ripe to strike while the iron is hot here. We've negotiated a deal. We'd like to abide by our deal. We look forward to moving forward.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Ehrlich.

What I'd like to do, let me have staff comment on the requests for extending the grace period. And then --

MR. EHRLICH: Would you like me to stay here, Chair, or would you like me to go back?

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Why don't you go ahead and take a seat.

MR. EHRLICH: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: And then after that what I'd like to do is call up the representatives from Ventura County and Fillmore.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: So, staff -- as Seth described in his presentation, and kind of teed this issue up for the Commission and the public, Commission staff feels fairly strongly about the recommendation that we made with regards to the rent structure that we have proposed in the lease as it relates to the category of, if no relocation and if no beach nourishment, then we go back

to today and charge rent for this grace period.

We think as a staff that it's incredibly reasonable to -- because based purely on the fact of public benefit, the relief granted for both the grace period as well as rent going forward really centers around what's the public benefit associated with this project.

The revetment was installed at -- under an emergency permit without authorization from the State Lands Commission, and was really to help protect the various homes along this stretch of the beach. That was the primary purpose of installing this rock revetment. There is no public benefit that's conferred solely by that rock revetment. In fact, it has some detriments to public access and other Public Trust resources.

But this project as a whole is an incredible project, as Mr. Ehrlich discussed in terms of the private investment going into this to create a public beach at private expense, utilizing that existing rock revetment. And I think that there is a lot of potential for the public benefit associated with this project, especially with the engagement of all regulatory agencies that are looking out for the various resources that will be impacted.

But with that said, if there -- if the revetment doesn't -- isn't relocated and there is no beach

nourishment, there is no public benefit. And so the purpose of that grace period is for naught, and we think that the rent that's due the public and the State should reflect that.

I will say too that even on this one element of the lease negotiation, we have compromised significantly, both in terms of the monetary rent, taking into consideration a number of different elements, but also the grace period. And I -- you know, in all frankness, we started out with a much smaller grace period time frame and negotiated to about three and a half years now, which I know in the grand scheme of things there's still a lot uncertainty with that because of what's left to go. But we also think that was a significant compromise in the favor of the applicant as well.

Finally, I just want to say that in the event that a couple years pass and the GHAD is not successful in getting the permit approvals and there's extenuating circumstances, they are always -- there's always the option to reapply to the Commission for the very discreet reassessment of a particular lease provision, basically apply for a lease amendment if they believe that they have a good reason for applying for that and there's a good story to be told.

So even if the Commission decides to vote for --

in accordance with staff's recommendation today as it relates to this lease term, there are options in the future for the GHAD should they think that really from an equity standpoint they would like the Commission to reconsider this.

6 CHAIRPERSON YEE: Very good. Thank you, Ms. 7 Lucchesi.

Questions from Commissioners at this point?
Okay. Very well.

Thank you, Mr. Ehrlich. And also our thanks to the homeowners as well for hanging been a long process for everyone.

Let me call up now the representative from

Ventura County Counsel, Alberto Boada, I believe; and also

June Ailin with the city of Fillmore.

MR. BOADA: Yes, thank you. Good afternoon.

Alberto Boada. I'm an attorney with the Ventura County

Counsel's office.

And as was mentioned in the staff report and in Mr. Ehrlich's presentation, the county did initiate litigation against the project applicant. That litigation is limited to the issue of the haul routes that were agreed upon between the applicant and the city of MoorPark that we feel impact both the residents of the city of Fillmore and Ventura County in general.

I do want to clarify, the county has not requested that your Commission delay action on this item today. I am aware that you have received letters from the city and from Senator Jackson's office making that request. I would concur in the representations that have been made that significant progress has been made toward resolving the issues in the lawsuit. There's still details that need to be worked out and so the case is still moving forward.

I'm not sure I would agree with the statement by Mr. Ehrlich that the matter -- the litigation will be resolved this year. I believe there's a status conference in superior court scheduled for later this month which may result in a court hearing scheduled before the end of the year. So we may get a ruling from that judge this year, but that may or may not be the end of litigation. So I'm not sure I can predict when the lawsuit would ultimately get resolved.

Other than that, I would be happy to answer any questions that your Commission has about the lawsuit.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you. Thank you for being here.

Questions?

Okay. All right. Thank you.

Let me call up Ms. Ailin from the city of Fillmore.

MS. AILIN: Good afternoon, Commissioners. My name is June Ailin. I'm an attorney with the law firm of Aleshire & Wynder. My partner, Tiffany Israel, is the city attorney for the city of Fillmore.

The city of Fillmore is also a party to the lawsuit that Mr. Boada referenced. I think that the representations have been accurate about the nature of the litigation and also the nature and status of the settlement negotiations. But they may take some time.

I do want to point out, this is not a one-time issue. This issue of sand source and transportation is going to be recurring because there will be more than one replenishment as part of the district's project. So we think it's important to get this issue resolved.

I don't claim to understand all of the ins and outs of the lease. But in listening to the discussion about this grace period, given that we have these open issues about the transportation of the sand, it almost seems like it would be to the district's benefit to delay signing the lease a bit until that issue has been resolved; because its one of the things that's going to affect whether they can meet the requirements of that grace period.

I heard Mr. Blackmon make a comment - and it's possible I misunderstood - in the context of dealing with this issue of the sand source and the transportation of the sand; I believe Mr. Blackmon said something about the lease requiring compliance with all agencies' permitting requirements.

There's no connection between that and this issue of the sand source and transportation, because the county, the city of Fillmore, the city of Moorpark, none of them have any permitting authority over this project whatsoever.

So I do want to add the city of Fillmore's voice to the need to exercise some caution here and consider whether this is the appropriate time to approve this lease.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Ms. Ailin.

Okay. We have two other speakers on this item. Let me call up Amanda Winchell, the Surfrider Foundation;

followed by Tonia McMahon.

MS. WINCHELL: Good morning, commissioners. My name's Amanda Winchell, Policy Coordinator for the Surfrider Foundation.

Although a long-term solution regarding public access and habitat restoration is desirable, we appreciate

that a portion of the revetment being it's landward is a positive step. We appreciate even more that the Commission is moving to ensure that the revetment is moved landward as soon as possible, with the aim of public benefit and the insurance thereof through the proposed rent structure.

With regards to the goal of restoring the dunes, we appreciate staff's comments today emphasizing the importance of the appropriate sand type. We ask that the necessity appropriate sand sizing be adhered to for dune health and viability. This was also discussed in Dr. Engle's memo as part of the October 2015 Coastal Commission staff report.

We also strongly support the development of the Science Advisory Panel to oversee development implementation of a marine habitat monitoring and mitigation plan.

And we further support a program for dune habitat restoration and monitoring as well as the adaptive management and reporting plan.

Last but not least, we support the wisdom that granting a 10-year permit as opposed to a 20-year.

Thank you for your continued work on and oversight of this issue.

Thank you.

1 CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Winchell.

Ms. McMahon.

MS. McMAHON: No comment at this time.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: No comment? Okay. Very well.

Thank you.

Commissioners.

Commission Williams.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: Thank you. Just on behalf of the Lieutenant Governor in particular, and his regrets for not being able to be here today to see this chapter of Broad Beach arrive where it is, having felt like this has been a long chapter.

And to -- also to impact the significance of this project, which, you know, beyond the limited square miles of Broad Beach is much greater both in terms of climate change and sea-level rise and amplified weather conditions. This is a particularly exciting project and also a pioneer project, and I think the staff report reflects this with saying that, you know, this is not going to be the first time that we address these issues. And so all eyes are really on Broad Beach to succeed here and just to conclude that.

So thank you to the staff of the State Lands
Commission for negotiating this and bringing it to the
point it is. Thank you to Mr. Ehrlich for navigating on

behalf of the residents through the many permits and authorizations needed, and also in particular to the residents for their tenacity and commitment to public access at this beach. I know it's not been an easy ride and I just want to thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

No other comments?

All right. Let me just make an observation, that I appreciate the concerns that have been raised about the truck routes; not an issue squarely in the Commission's jurisdiction. I'd hate to see all this work be put aside. And I will have a private conversation with Senator Jackson about the importance of moving this forward.

But I think the terms that have been negotiated and certainly just the amount of movement that has really occurred, that's been significant. And in the overall scheme of things, I do think, and I hope, the remaining legal issues on the transport will get resolved soon. But given that is outside of the Commission's jurisdiction, and our staff has negotiated in good faith, and we have I think the makings of an agreement - and I agree with Mr. Williams, this could be a model for the future as well - I would like to see this Commission move forward.

So with that, I would entertain a motion.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: (Nods head.)

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CHAIRPERSON YEE: Moved by Mr. Williams.
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER ORTEGA: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Seconded by Commissioner
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    Ortega.
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             Without objection.
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             The staff's recommendation is adopted.
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             Thank you very much.
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             Okay. Our next item I believe is Item 58; is
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    that correct?
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: That's right.
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    is to consider adoption of a resolution commemorating the
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    Amigos de Bolsa Chica for their 40 years of advocacy to
    preserve and restore the Bolsa Chica wetlands.
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             Wendy Hall will be our staff member providing the
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    commission with this presentation.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Good afternoon.
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             PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL:
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    afternoon, Commissioners.
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             Again, my name is Wendy Hall. I'm a Public Land
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    Management Specialist and the project manager for the
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    Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project in Orange County.
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             I'm here to present the staff report on Calendar
    Item 58.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
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             Presented as follows.)
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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: The calendar item is to request the Commission consider adoption of a resolution commemorating the Amigos de Bolsa Chica for 40 years of advocacy to save, preserve, restore the Bolsa Chica Wetlands.

Item 58 also provides an informational report on the 10-year anniversary celebration of the new ocean inlet opening at the Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: This year marks the 40th anniversary of Amigos de Bolsa Chica. Amigos de Bolsa Chica is a nonprofit volunteer organization formed by a group of residents in 1976 to protect the Bolsa Chica wetlands from development. Its mission is to advocate for the preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the Bolsa Chica wetlands and to provide education about the importance of coastal wetlands.

Recognizing the Amigos de Bolsa Chica is especially appropriate as the 10th anniversary of the opening of new ocean inlet to the Bolsa Chica Wetlands approaches on August 24th.

Now I'd like to provide a bit of historical background as context for the anniversary of the restoration and to highlight the efforts and achievements of the Amigos de Bolsa Chica.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL:

Historically thousands of acres of highly productive saltwater and fresh water marshes extended from Anaheim Bay to the Huntington Beach Bluff, including 2300 acres of the Bolsa Chica lowlands. Today more than 90 percent of the State's native wetlands have been lost to development.

In 1900 the tidal nature of the Bolsa Chica wetland was destroyed when the natural ocean inlet to the wetland was closed to improve duck hunting.

By the 1940s oil production had begun in the Bolsa Chica wetlands and oil drilling rigs dominated the site.

In 1976 the Amigos de Bolsa Chica was founded with a goal to protect, preserve, and acquire the valuable Bolsa Chica and surrounding open space, restore Bolsa Chica to its natural marsh wetland state, and educate the public about the importance of wetlands to the natural ecosystem.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: At that time several development plans were being pursued for the privately owned lowlands area including large residential developments. The Amigos de Bolsa Chica campaigned to

prevent the development of these wetlands, working in collaboration with both the public and private sectors.

One of the development plans Amigos was successful in defeating was this exclusive marina surrounded by waterfront homes known as the Bolsa Bay plan that you see here.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: In 1973, the California State Lands Commission acquired approximately 330 acres in the Bolsa Chica lowlands between 1970 -- I'm sorry -- between 1996 and 2005. The Commission acquired approximately 950 additional acres in the Bolsa Chica lowlands, bringing the public ownership to more than 1200 acres. After 100 years of impacts this is what the site looked like when the state acquired it. It was an active oil drilling operation; and, as you can see, it was a severely degraded wetland with no connection to the ocean.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: In 1996 the Commission entered into an interagency agreement with three other state and four federal agencies to buy, plan, design, construct, and maintain the Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project to restore the severely degraded wetlands as mitigation for impacts to the new facilities

for the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. The ports contributed mitigation funding and in exchange received mitigation credits. In all, \$151 million has been invested in the restoration and operation of the project.

As a result of these collaborative efforts between the Amigos de Bolsa Chica, state and federal agencies, and other interested parties, the first phase of the Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project was completed on August 24th, 2006.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: And after more than 100 years a new tidal opened restoring the tidal influence to the historic Bolsa Chica wetlands.

This photo was taken just two days after the opening of the inlet. And you can see the new tidal opening and all the features of the restoration.

The project was designed with approximately 370 acres of a full tidal basin, the largest project feature, 180 acres of muted tidal basins, 140 acres of seasonal ponds, and another 245 acres of -- that were allowed for an expansion of the future full tidal basin once the oil operator has ceased the remaining oil operations.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: So we've had some successes and we have some challenges.

Overall, the project has been a biological success and has met the mitigation goals of the 1996 agreement. However, some challenges still remain.

The greatest challenge the project faces today is a lack of sufficient funding for long-term management and operations, including the required dredging to maintain the ocean inlet.

The next few slides demonstrate the need to dredge the inlet to remove the sand sedimentation as part of the long-term management of the project to prevent the closure of the inlet in order to sustain the ecological functions of the wetlands.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: Our first slide was taken in January 2007, just four months within -- after opening the inlet.

And you can already see in the lower portion of the slide at the opening of the inlet there, the light coloration is the sand sedimentation, which is already beginning to constrict the inlet. And again to remind you, this is just four months earlier at the initial opening, and we already see some constriction beginning from sand intrusion.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: Our next

slide is just two years later after the opening. And you can see that the inlet is nearly closed off from the sand sedimentation intrusion.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: Our funding challenges. Insufficient long-term funding is a situation seen regionally as most of the major coastal wetland restoration projects in Southern California move into the long-term maintenance sustainability phase. The dredging for the management of inlet sand accumulation, while contemplated in the original design, has proven to be the most significant cost. The initial fund for long-term maintenance costs of \$15 million is nearly depleted. The dredging and other operational costs is approximately 1.5 to \$2 million annually.

The project is now threatened by insufficient funding to manage the system, with remaining reserve account balances for current operations at approximately just \$2.8 million.

Without augmented funding for future management of the project wetlands, funding will be depleted in just a few years, leading to the potential closure of the inlet and failure of the restoration. This would be a significant loss to California's goal of restoring our coastal wetlands and of no net loss of existing wetlands,

as well as a loss of a valuable public resource.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: Now for good news. Ten years of post-restoration monitoring has shown that the project has been a great biological success and has meaningfully increased the availability of bay habitat, improving Southern California fishery resources.

The project has created new habitat for a variety of vegetative invertebrate fish and avian species, including 22 endangered and sensitive species.

The Bolsa Chica project wetlands are a critical stop for migrating shore birds along the Pacific flyway, provides foraging habitat for over 70 avian species, and has been designated as critical habitat for the Western Snowy Plover, an endangered species.

The mud flats provide a rich invertebrate community of over 55 marine species. And the project also hosts 65 different fish species, including nursery habitat for spawning and juvenile fish, as well as commercially important species such as the California halibut and white sea bass.

A variety of other wildlife also frequent the wetlands.

To illustrate the sampling of wildlife we see here clockwise from the upper left a Snowy Plover family,

an endangered species; the Brant geese, species of concern; a California least tern, another endangered species; a sea lion and a belted kingfisher.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: In this slide we have a -- Belding's Savannah Sparrows fighting for breeding territory. They're also an endangered species. Peregrine falcon, a species of concern. A green sea turtle, a threatened species. And a Ridgeway rail, another endangered species.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: In addition to providing a valuable ecological resource, the Bolsa Chica lowlands today also provides a very valuable public resource. Educational groups, nonprofit organizations, and the general public frequent the wetlands throughout the year to learn about wetland habitats, photograph wildlife, or hike in designated areas and enjoy the wetland open space.

With 20 access points and two adjacent parking lots, as many as 400 members of the general public access these wetlands on any given day. Special events and organizations such as the Amigos de Bolsa Chica provide additional educational and public outreach programs throughout the year bringing in an estimated public

visitation of more than 80,000 people per year to the Bolsa Chica lowlands.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: The Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project, the result of decades of planning and cooperation by the public and government agencies, is the largest coastal wetland restoration in the history of Southern California.

As our Executive Officer mentioned, the 10-year anniversary event commemorating this restoration project and the historic opening of the ocean inlet will be hosted by the Commission on August 24th of this year at the Bolsa Chica Lowlands Restoration Project site. A video presentation following -- will follow at the Huntington Beach Library by the Amigos de Bolsa Chica on the history of Bolsa Chica.

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PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST HALL: Were it not for the dedication and commitment by the Amigos de Bolsa Chica, working in collaboration with local, state, and federal governments, these historic Bolsa Chica wetlands may not have been preserved as a valuable ecological and public resource for the State of California. The Amigos de Bolsa Chica overcame daunting challenges to succeed in their mission to help save and

restore these 1200 acres of imperiled wetlands, and the Amigos de Bolsa Chica are an inspiration to all.

Today, the Amigos de Bolsa Chica members continue their mission through public outreach, educational training and tours for all ages, and participate in environmental and other nonprofit events throughout the year. Amigos de Bolsa Chica are to be commended for 40 years of diligent volunteerism to save, preserve, and restore the Bolsa Chica coastal wetlands.

This concludes my presentation. I believe staff is available for questions.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Ms. Lucchesi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: If I may, we do have four members of the Amigos here that wish to speak to you. And also, we do have a resolution up for consideration by you. So, you have two choices. You can either move towards a vote on the resolution. Or if you want to invite the representatives from the Amigos up first and then take the vote. But it's up to you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Let me go ahead and invite them up. This is really a wonderful time to commemorate their contributions.

So if I could call up Shirley Dettloff, followed by Mel Nutter, Charles Falz -- Charles Frazier, and Victor

Leipzig.

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MS. DETTLOFF: Good afternoon. My name is Shirley Dettloff. I'm a former mayor of the city of Huntington Beach, former State Coastal Commissioner, and former -- and founding member of the Amigos de Bolsa Chica and their president.

My name is Shirley Dettloff. And I want to thank State Lands for recognizing the efforts of the Amigos de Bolsa Chica, who worked tirelessly for 40 years to save, restore, and now are working to make sure that the wetlands are sustained for future generations.

We must remember that it is not -- it not only takes money to restore a wetland, but it takes money to ensure that it will remain for future generations.

I want to thank State Lands for being one of the first agencies to recognize the importance of saving the wetlands but also recognizing the responsibility to find the monies for ongoing dredging operations and all of the other sustainable issues.

We must remember that Bolsa Chica was at one time the second largest oil field in the State of California.

And much care had to be done with destroying one of the largest wetlands ever purchased by the State of California.

I remember in February of 1997 the State Lands

met at the Huntington Beach City Hall. I was present on that occasion, and a similar situation existed. The meeting was chaired by then Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis. And Gray Davis went on to run successfully for the Governor of California, always supporting the Bolsa Chica and the efforts that the Amigos were putting forth to save it.

And we have a similar situation now with one of your members also seeking the Governorship; and that is your Lieutenant Governor, who I'm sorry is not among us today, but wish him the very best luck in his efforts to run for the highest office in the State of California.

But we do appreciate the efforts of State Lands. I particularly want to say thank you to Betty Yee. You were at our presentation, our scientific symposium that we recently held at the Huntington Beach Library. And your statements were ones that we took to heart and saw that your intent was to make sure that these wetlands will be sustained for future generations. So we thank you for your efforts.

I also have and will leave with your staff copies of a book. It's called Bolsa Chica: It's History from Prehistoric Times to the Present, and what citizen involvement and perseverance can achieve; and that is the 40 years work that we did - and the LA Times called it you

have to have patients and perseverance to achieve great results. It was written by Dr. David Carlburg, one of our former presidents and a biologist at Long Beach State. So I hope you'll read it.

And we also included our newsletter. And the front picture on the newsletter was a picture where your staff members, Wendy Hall included and your attorney when they were there, when the elected officials of Orange County represented our efforts. So thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Dettloff, very much for being here.

MR. NUTTER: Commissioners, I'm Mel Nutter. I'm a member of the board of the Amigos. In my earlier life I was chair of the California Coastal Commission way back when we were trying to deal with some of the same issues that have gone forward over the years. And in fact, in the early eighties I was involved in a negotiation dealing with what the future of this area would be, and we were looking at what sort of looked like a Marina Del Rey South or perhaps a Huntington Harbor development. And it was clear to me way back then that that made no sense, both in terms of the economics and in terms of the beauty and the biological value of this property.

And I mention that, because I've worn a number of hats over the years and I think it's really important to

recognize that your commission, the Coastal Commission, private citizens such as those that you are honoring today from the Amigos de Bolsa Chica and others have all had to work together to make this possible. And it's very satisfying to know that things have come as far as they have. But I've got to emphasize what your staff indicated and also what Shirley Dettloff reflected, which is that going forward it's just absolutely critical that we figure out ways to make this restoration sustainable. It's easy enough I suppose, maybe difficult enough to acquire property and then sometimes to restore it, but in the long term we really have to think about how for future generations we're going to keep something like this afloat and alive.

So I thank you for the honor and I'll quit.
Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Mr. Frazier.

MR. FALZON: Hi. My name is Charles Falzon.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Oh, Falzon. I'm sorry.

MR. FALZON: That's okay.

And I'm the vice president of Amigos de Bolsa Chica. Our president is in South Africa right now, so he's obviously unable to attend. He's actually with a school group that did some work in Bolsa Chica. So that

was a long time in the planning.

The last time I spoke before a state agency or commission I was in Sacramento arguing on behalf of the wetlands. So I'm glad I don't have to do that today.

A local resident of Huntington Beach, Tom
Talbert, many years ago said that there were so many birds
in Bolsa Chica that if they all flew up at one time, they
would block out the sun. So just to echo your staff's
comments and some of the other comments, we have lost a
lot of wetlands up and down the coast over the years, and
we're not going to get them back, so we have to do the
best with what we have, and that's the hand we've been
dealt.

I personally got involved when I was a college student many, many years ago. I've been with the group ever since it started. I missed the first meeting. I was the student representative on the Board, and I've done whatever is necessary over the years, and it's been -- it's been quite an adventure. Hopefully I'll be around for another 40 years to see what happens next.

My biggest reward though was when my daughter was in second grade, her school teacher, someone I'd known since high school, and they went on a trip to the Bolsa Chica wetlands. And my daughter, she was a second grader, so she was about 7 years old. She came home and she said,

"Dad, you never told me you saved the Bolsa Chica wetlands."

(Laughter.)

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MR. FALZON: Like I did it all by myself. So, you know, whenever your kids give you a little bit of praise, it's kind of a nice thing. So on behalf of the Amigos and the many, many members of the group over the years, I just want to thank you for recognizing our efforts for the past 40 years. And we look forward to continuing to work for the Bolsa Chica and look forward to seeing you on the 24th.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Victor Leipzig.

There you are.

MR. LEIPZIG: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and Commissioners. My name is Victor Leipzig. I am a biologist and a long time activist with the Amigos de Bolsa Chica and a resident of Huntington Beach.

I was asked by Charles and Shirley and Mel to be here and speak to you, and in case there was any need for me to use my experience with the biology of the system to underline the ecological importance of the wetlands. And I don't really think that that's necessary at this point in the day.

But I do want to tell you one recent piece of news about the biology of the Bolsa Chica ecological reserve. There is a species of bird life that nests there called the elegant tern. The elegant tern for most of its existence on this planet has nested essentially exclusively south of the international border on an island in the Gulf of California.

In the 1970s when the State Lands Commission and the California Department of Fish and, then, Game established the ecological reserve, elegant terms began nesting at Bolsa Chica in relatively small numbers.

In the last two years, those numbers have increased because nesting population in the Gulf of California has totally collapsed.

Today, what had been a tiny outlying population of the elegant tern now has its world's largest nesting colony in the Bolsa Chica ecological reserve, which the California State Lands Commission was largely responsible in preserving.

We hope that at some time ecological conditions in the Gulf of California are returned to their prior conditions and the elegant tern can reestablish its large population south of the border. But until that day comes, Bolsa Chica is saving that species.

I want to extend my thanks to you for your

efforts and those of the other agencies, including the Port of Los Angeles, the Port of Long Beach, that were so instrumental in funding the restoration. And thank you for this honor to the Amigos.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Mr. Leipzig.

First of all, congratulations to Amigos for the tremendous body of work and advocacy over the last four decades, and it is really something to be celebrated.

And for those in the audience who have not had the experience of visiting the wetlands, I highly recommend that you do. It is an experience that you will not forget and will want to pass on to others.

I first wanted to say, this Commission, I'm proud of at least recognizing that our commitment to Bolsa Chica has been memorialized in our strategic plan as a strategy to pursue the long-term support that will continue the sustaining of Bolsa Chica wetlands as well as additional habitat enhancements and the future of the wetlands. And that was really done with -- as many know, the strategic plan was the culmination of work by a number of stakeholders. And I want to particularly thank the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach that were a part of that process.

We also have -- and my fellow Commissioners will

know this, at every opportunity that I get, we're looking for grantees and lessees that can help with some of the long-term funding needs to sustain the wetlands. And I particularly want to call out an approach that I made to Executive Director Gene Seroka of the Port of Los Angeles. I can assure you that the Port has a very high degree of I think commitment to social responsibility as well as just understanding the greater regional community investment in terms of wanting to commit additional -- to this additional effort for the future.

We have been engaged in conversations with the Port of Los Angeles. We will continue to do so. But I am very hopeful that with respect to benefits that can accrue to the Port in these conversations and certainly with the partnerships of the Lands Commission the staff has been involved in over the -- just the entire history of the Commission, that we will reach I think some creative ways of looking at how we can bring some of the long-term support to sustaining the wetlands. So I'm very, very heartened by the initial conversations with the Port of Los Angeles. And I'm sure Mr. Seroka will comment more on that when we get to the next item.

Also, with respect to other grantees and lessees, we I know publicly have asked the California Resources

Corporation to consider making a commitment. And the

approach to the Port of Los Angeles was a specific ask of \$250,000 annually over the next 10 years, which would make a tremendous statement with respect to other grantees and lessees stepping up and really helping in this effort. A lot of work has been put into this, and it would be a really, truly a shame if we can't sustain this over the long term for future generations.

So we are going to be engaged in further conversation. Obviously a lot of moving parts to this, and we want be sure that the Port of Los Angeles is getting benefit from this as well. And I think as we look at this as a broader regional community investment and other requirements that the Port has to comply with, that I think there will be some creative solutions that will come out of those discussions. So we're very heartened that.

Lastly, I know we have the approval and presentation of the resolution to the Amigos. And before we get to that motion, I'll open it up to the other Commissioners for comment.

Mr. Williams, please.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: Just to reflect the Lieutenant Governor's support for your comments and direction in which you'd like us to go.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

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             And by the way, this does not mean the State is
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    off the hook. We are continuing our conversations with
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    our legislators, and certainly encouraging many of them
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    who have not seen the wetlands and experienced them, to do
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    so, so that we can be sure that the State is part of this
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    overall support for the long term.
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             So with that, do I have a motion for approval and
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   presentation of the resolution?
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS:
                                             Sure.
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             ACTING COMMISSIONER ORTEGA: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Moved by Commissioner
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    Williams, seconded by Commissioner Ortega.
             Without objection, that motion carries.
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             Thanks.
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             MS. BAKER: Do you want to get a picture with
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    them?
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Yes, let's do that.
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             So could I have the four representatives of
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    Amigos please come forward.
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             Come forward to the dais and we will get a photo.
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             (Thereupon a photo was taken.)
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: So I think that deserves a
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    round of applause for Amigos. What do you think?
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CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

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             Let's see, our next item I believe is Item 59; is
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    that correct?
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             EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI:
                                           That's correct.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE:
                               Okay.
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Item 59 is an
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    informational update on the Port of Los Angeles'
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    management of its granted public trust lands and
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    resources.
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             We will have the staff presentation by our Staff
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    Attorney Kathryn Colson -- Senior Staff Attorney Kathryn
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    Colson, and then that will be followed up by Mr. Gene
    Seroka, the Executive Director of the Port of Los Angeles,
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    as well as others behind him.
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             Thank you.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE:
                               Thank you.
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             Good afternoon.
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             STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: Good afternoon,
    Commissions.
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             (Thereupon an overhead presentation was
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             Presented as follows.)
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             STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: The city of Los Angeles
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    acting through the Port is the trustee of sovereign tide
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    and submerged lands granted by the legislature in 1911.
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    Those lands encompass 7500 acres of land, water, and
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feature 27 passenger and cargo terminals.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: The staff presentation will summarize the Port's trustee responsibilities and provide an update about the Port's efforts to reduce air pollution improve water quality, prepare for sea-level rise, redevelop portions of the waterfront, and comply with the marine oil terminal engineering and maintenance standards.

The California legislature is vested with authority to enact laws involving State Public Trust Lands and transfer portions of these lands to local governments for management.

These granted lands are held in trust for the people of California and must be for Public Trust purposes, including waterfront -- water-related commerce, navigation, and fisheries. The granting language conveys the State's legal title of the Public Trust lands subject to certain conditions.

The Port is a trustee for the lands and of any revenue generated from these lands. Trust revenues are subject to the same restrictions as the lands themselves, and any use of trust lands or revenues for non-trust or purely local purposes violate the Public Trust Doctrine and the Port's fiduciary duty.

The Commission represents a statewide public

interest to ensure that local trustees operate their trust grants in conformance with the constitution granting statutes and the Public Trust Doctrine.

In 2016 the Commission adopted its 2016-2020 Strategic Plan identifying ports and harbor districts as the central partners for driving economic growth and managing coastal resources. The Strategic Plan identified several key actions that relate to ports and harbor districts, including working with various partners to ensure port policies and programs are consistent with Executive Order B-3215 including the freight mobility plan and the sustainable freight pathways to zero and near-zero emissions.

Under the framework of the Clean Air Act, the California Air Resources Board, a state agency with the primary jurisdiction over air quality in California. The Board establishes health-based air quality standards, sets and enforces emission standards for motor vehicles, fuels, and consumer products. The South Coast Air Quality Management District is responsible for clean air planning in the South Coast Air Basin, which includes the Port of Los Angeles. While air quality has improved in recent years, various areas still exceeds federal public health standards for ozone and particulate matter, and additionally the Air Quality Board has designated diesel

particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines as an air contaminant and estimating that there's significant amount of potential cancer risk attributable to that diesel particulate matter.

Reducing harmful pollutants from cargo movement at California ports is a state priority. And California has also established aggressive targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to address impacts from climate change. In 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-32-15, which requires the State to develop an integrated sustainable freight action plan by July 2016. That establishes clear targets to improve freight efficiency, transition to zero emission technologies, and increase the competitiveness of California's freight system.

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Air Action Plan is the overarching plan to improve air quality at the ports. It was adopted by the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach in 2006 and focuses on establishing standards and goals, implementation strategies, control measures, and a technology advancement program.

Source-specific performance standards were set to address trucks, ocean-going vessels, cargo-handling equipment, harbor craft, and railroads. The plan strategy for implementation is anchored on lease requirements and

mitigation measures identified through CEQA review.

One of the key goals in the plan is to replace or upgrading the heavy-duty diesel trucks that move containers through both in Southern California. To address ocean-going vessels, the plan identified strategies such as reducing vessel speed and providing shoreside power. The plan includes a technology advancement program to evaluate, demonstrate, and incorporate new technology to achieve clean air action goals. In 2010, the plan was updated to include aggressive goals for the ports to meet.

An important element of the update was to add San Pedro Bay standards for reducing port-related emissions.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: Some specific initiatives under the Clean Air Action Plan include:

Air quality monitoring program. And the Port has a network of four air quality monitoring stations that measure ambient air pollution levels in the vicinity of the Port.

Alternative maritime power. And this provides shoreside electrical power to docked vessels, reducing the need to run diesel engines. And currently the Board has 24 berths with alternative maritime power capabilities.

The Clean Trucks Program was intended to phase

out older, dirtier trucks by banning trucks manufactured before 1989 and providing financial incentives to purchase clean trucks. When the program was fully implemented in 2012, port truck emissions were reduced by more than 80 percent.

A central element of the program is the concessions program to establish a contractual relationship between the Port and licensed motor carriers. Concessionaires are responsible for operating trucks that meet a series of increasingly stringent emission standards, compliance with vehicle safety and maintenance standards, and safety training for drivers.

In May 2016, Pasha and the Port launched a zero emissions technology green terminal demonstration project; this full-scale demonstration of zero and near-zero emission technologies at a working marine terminal. At full build-out the terminal is expected to be the first -- the world's first marine terminal able to generate all its energy from renewable sources.

The project is funded in part by a grant from the Air Resources Board. And as part of the project, Pasha plans to integrate a fleet of new and retrofitted zero emission electric vehicles and cargo-handling equipment and demonstrate the latest generation of advanced technology for capturing ship emissions from vessels

unable to plug into shore power at berth.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: In 2009, the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach developed a coordinated water resources action plan, which is intended to support the attainment of full beneficial uses of harbor waters and sediments by addressing the impacts of past, present, and future port operations; and to prevent port operations from degrading existing water and sediment quality.

The action plan identified 14 control measures, and a technology advancement program to evaluate and demonstrate new technologies that may enhance the protection and improvement of water and sediment quality in the harbor complex. Four types of sources that are addressed in the action plan include land-use discharges, on-water discharges, sediment and watershed discharges.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: While ports have a positive effect on the surrounding communities by providing high paying jobs, local tax revenue and economic growth, they have environmental and health impacts through increased air pollution, noise, water pollution, and traffic congestion.

When ports are required to mitigate for impacts associated with a specific project, the mitigation is

generally appropriate whether it occurs on or off port property.

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But the Public Trust Doctrine limits how and where ports can spend their trust revenues. Ports may implement discretionary mitigation that is not CEQA mandated, such as offsetting impacts from general port operations or impacts that have accumulated for years under certain conditions. Those conditions include port operations that are directly responsible for impacts being mitigated, determining a nexus between the direct impacts and the proposed mitigation, and also that the proposed mitigation is proportional to the impacts.

In 2001 the Port entered into an agreement with China Shipping Holding Company to construct and lease three-phase -- a three-phase container terminal.

The Natural Resources Defense Council and the Coalition for Clean Air filed litigation claiming that the Port did not prepare an adequate EIR.

In 2003, the parties settled, allowing the expansion project to proceed, but requiring the establishment of a port advisory committee and approximately \$75 million for mitigation including air quality and esthetics.

While Commission staff was not a party to any of the litigation, the settlement, staff did work with the

Port and commented when these mitigation projects were selected.

In September 2015, the Port began preparing a supplemental EIR for the China Shipping Project to review and possibly revise certain mitigation measures that were analyzed as part of that 2008 EIR. Recently the Port has initiated an audit of mitigation measures that were adopted as part of that 2008 EIR for the China Shipping.

According to the Port, 41 of the 52 mitigation measures are complete. There are outstanding mitigation measures for impacts related to air pollution, noise, and traffic. Six measures relating to air quality have not been completed, including enforcing alternate -- alternative maritime power requirements, vessel speed reduction, and converting certain yard equipment to meet higher air quality standards.

In 2009, the EIR for the TraPac terminal expansion was certified. Community groups and non-governmental organizations referred to as the TraPac appellants challenged the EIR and appealed its approval.

In exchange for withdrawing their appeal and allowing the TraPac terminal expansion project to proceed, the TraPac appellants in the Port entered into a memorandum of understanding, which required the creation of a community mitigation fund for nonproject-related

mitigation for port impacts. The fund was established in 2008 and funded with 16 million of Port trust funds.

Commission staff expressed significant concern with the MOU because the community mitigation fund and the creation of a third-party nonprofit to expend those Port trust funds.

Today the community mitigation fund that's administered by the Harbor Community Benefit Foundation, which is a third-party nonprofit organization, incorporated in 2011. The Foundation is currently conducting a land-use study to help document and justify efforts to mitigate off-port impacts and is estimated to be completing the study in late 2016.

Over the last five years the Port and the Foundation have awarded approximately \$3.3 million for local mitigation projects.

Despite concerns with the MOU, Commission staff has offered assistance and worked with the Port and the Foundation to facilitate consistency with the Public Trust Doctrine and the Port's fiduciary duties as a State trustee.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: In addition to its greenhouse gas emissions reductions and mitigation program, the Port is preparing for sea-level rise and

other associated impacts of climate change, such as increasingly frequent and stronger winter storm and tidal events and accelerating coastal erosion. The Port and the California Energy Commission partnered in 2012 to study various sea-level rise scenarios in relation to large capital infrastructure investments and to better understand the vulnerability and the future planning options.

Additionally under AB 691, the Port is required to submit a sea-level rise assessment for its granted Public Trust Lands to the Commission by 2019.

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waterfront consists of a series of developments and community enhancement projects traversing more than 400 acres of existing Port property. And some of the recent examples of the redevelopment going on at the Port of Los Angeles's waterfront include the San Pedro Public Market. The Board of Harbor Commissioners recently approved a 50-year lease for the San Pedro Public Market, which the plans call for 16 acres of restaurant, shopping, fresh markets, and waterfront promenade with ample outdoor space. And construction is anticipated to begin in 2017.

There's also the Wilmington Waterfront Promenade, which includes a waterfront promenade, pedestrian plaza,

parking, and the realignment of Water Street.

The Downtown Harbor Project uncovered 1.2 acres of existing waterfront between Fire Station 112 and the Los Angeles Maritime Museum. Previously this area was a parking lot. And now this space has been revitalized with a new harbor inlet for recreational vessels to dock.

And another -- one more example is Crafted at the Port of Los Angeles - and this opened in 2012 - which transformed two 1940s era warehouses into large scale permanent craft marketplaces that host a community of local artists, handmade goods, gournet concessions, and live music and entertainment.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: And now I'll talk about MOTEMS. There are seven marine oil terminals located at the Port of Los Angeles, and they are regulated by the Commission under the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention Act of 1990.

MOTEMS, which stands for Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards, requires that marine oil terminals perform periodic audits inspections involving structural, seismic, geotechnical, mooring, berthing, fire protection, piping and pipeline, mechanical, electrical, and corrosion evaluations to assess structural and nonstructural systems' integrity,

and confirm the marine oil terminal's continued fitness for a purpose.

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Currently there are no marine oil terminals located at the Port that are compliant with all the MOTEMS seismic standards, which it's possible to present a significant risk to operations in the event of a seismic event.

Our Commission staff regularly interacts with the Port executives and the marine oil terminal management. And during the most recent meeting between the Port and Commission staff in May 2016, the Port expressed renewed commitment to fully execute the necessary MOTEMS upgrades at the marine oil terminals. And the Port has indicated its intention to have executed term sheets for lease renewals at all seven of the marine oil terminals as soon as possible.

And that concludes staff's presentation. I'm available for any questions.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much for the presentation.

I think what I'd like to do now is invite the representatives from the Port of Los Angeles to come forward first. Again, thank you for hosting the Commission today.

But we really wanted to provide the Port with an

opportunity to update us about its operations, some of the issues that have been raised today relative to addressing air and water quality.

But just to reiterate, I think -- I'm happy it's memorialized in our strategic plan. But the significant relationship that we have with our ports and really do look forward to having a fruitful relationship going forward and addressing some of these issues.

MR. SEROKA: As do we.

Good afternoon, Madam Chair, Commissioners, executive staff, and members of the public.

My name is Gene Seroka. I am the executive director at the Port of Los Angeles effective June 27th, 2014.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

MR. SEROKA: I'd like to commend General Counsel Colson's presentation or representation of the facts and work that we do here at the port and the collaboration with the State Lands Executive Office. Kathryn, thank you very much. Well done.

I'll try not to be repetitive, as many of the slides that were produced here for the reference of Commission and staff to be used at later times of conversation will not be duplicitous, as I'd like to move

forward swiftly so we can get to the question and answer period or any other commentary, guidance, and advice the Commission and staff may have for us.

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MR. SEROKA: The topics of conversation here before you: A brief overview about our port's activities, our air quality initiatives, as well as water quality. I'll have some commentary around Bolsa Chica, the wetlands, and our future work together, as well as the sea water rise effects and some of the work that we've done to date. Public access, which was just described, and our investment in those opportunities, now and into the future. The Marine Oil Terminals Engineering and Maintenance Standards, as well as security here at the Port of Los Angeles.

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MR. SEROKA: As was described, this is the nation's largest container port and largest in North America. Combined with the Port of Long Beach, the San Pedro-based port complexes represent 40 percent of imported container traffic to the nation. Our cargo business touches every congressional district in the United States, and is representative of 1 in 11 jobs here in the Port area and more than 1.3 million jobs in the State of California.

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MR. SEROKA: Our port is unique in that it has eight distinct lines of business that were so well described by the general counsel. Each of these areas has not only economic value, but partnershipping opportunities to earn some of the work that we want to do here now, represented by our past, and that which we aspire to in the future.

We'll also talk a little bit more downline about some of those aspirations.

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MR. SEROKA: This gateway to connectively has been born on infrastructure and the development, investment, and the partnershipping of the various stakeholders involved. Our ability to be the fastest and most efficient gateway to the interior of the United States is of paramount important to our stakeholder group that manages business within the supply chain. When it works very well, it is best in class; and we have a philosophy of always improving no matter what our core area of work is.

More than 100 trains per day traverse our ports. That ability to move cargo to and from the inland empire with more than 1.8 billion square feat of warehousing is also a world-class standard. And the work that we do in

those areas again to bring a collaborative effect is we see a good formula going forward.

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MR. SEROKA: The economic impacts of this port complex have been well documented, represented by the largest United States customs district in the nation.

Those job effects and the money that is earned, including payroll here of the local longshore groups, are also noted.

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MR. SEROKA: The industry that we serve on the container shipping business as well as other marine-born architecture-based services is changing quite rapidly; profound change. There is extreme financial pressure on this industry and the container business. About 20 major players in our industry today, whose estimated accrued losses during calendar year 2016 will surpass \$6 billion. That puts stress on the industry from the retail prices all the way through to the stakeholder groups in the private sector.

Our job, in my view, is to enable the success of our stakeholder groups, whether they be industrial, retail, or in our community and environmental endeavors.

One noticeable difference in our maritime industry is the size of ships that has been increasing for

more than 10 years.

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On December 26th of 2015, the Port of Los Angeles welcomed the largest ship ever to call a North American port, the CMA CGM Benjamin Franklin, with 18,000 container units. It was also worked concurrently with the vessel that held the previous moniker of number 1, the 15,000 container unit, Maersk Edmonton. So we had the opportunity to work both of those ships at the same time during the holiday season.

Because of some work that we did around the information side of our business, in a move that we look to digitize more of that information flow among our industry stakeholders, we're able to have influence on the loading of the vessels in China and Korea and have the sequencing load factor and discipline of all containers on that ship 13 days ahead of vessel arrival before it got to That allowed us to work with stakeholders from labor, the private sector trucking communities, western railroads, chassis providers, as well as the customs house broker and freight forwarder community to better plan for that ship arrival. We worked an already compressed 56-hour port stay and had the vessel completed and departing on to its next port of call in Oakland, California, 13 hours ahead of schedule. In our world, that's nearly a lifetime.

So it shows the power of information flow and collaboration among stakeholder groups to find ways to tackle these new and evolving trends in the industry with much more patterned response than reactive.

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MR. SEROKA: Our plan for a long time has been to make sure that we have world class infrastructure. That is no longer in my view only the bricks and mortar of the Port, but it's the purposeful use of lands, introducing process management to our conveyance system and bringing technology aboard, as I mentioned, for information purposes to share along those stakeholder groups to make for better performance.

Our plan today for the next decade is to invest \$2.6 billion in the infrastructure of this port. A programmatic view of that on an annual budgeting process is always paramount to our decision making.

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MR. SEROKA: The work that we're doing here as the Port, as I came into this job a little more than two years ago, was traditionally lent to the definition of a landlord port. We think we're changing that moniker just a bit while maintaining all integrity of the trusts. We have put together a high performance team that has subject matter expertise in understanding the architecture of our

government at the federal, state, and local level, expertise around finance, as well as industry knowledge.

And that has created a new look as to what value we could add to our customers and stakeholder groups. I have been quite humbled after work with the Federal Maritime Commission to enable a decades-long relationship between the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to enter into discussions even deeper in the supply chain than we ever have. We're now allowed to talk about everything, with the exception of terms and price with our customers, in an effort to use our convening powers to bring disparate views together and create solutions.

I am quite pleased by the progress we've made in this area on the industrial side, but there is much more work to do.

I am also extremely humbled that I have been nominated for four federal committees that have work that is happening right now and into the future around our supply chain efforts and those others that impact, hopefully in a positive fashion, our community and our environmental stewardship.

This dialogue with stakeholders is nearly unprecedented, and we hope - there is no pride in ownership - that we have replicability opportunities for discussions to ensure that our nation's competitiveness is

always at the forefront of those talks.

We also are embarking on something that has been an uncharted course to date, workforce development. Again, using that facilitation opportunity to bring stakeholders together, we are embarking on discussions of how to reach deep into our school systems and create awareness for young folks who would like to pursue opportunities of occupation at the Port. Whether they be in trade vocational areas, to administrators, or supply chain logisticians, we think the opportunity is quite aspirational but one that is necessary based on our social license to operate. And the more we can give back to our community, that would be the endeavor I would like to pursue.

We're also working very closely with the
International Longshore Workers' Union to create the
workforce training center. And this could also cross
other organized labor divisions, again aspirational in its
content. But I'm very pleased under the guidance of State
Labor Secretary Dave Lanier and U.S. Labor Secretary Tom
Perez, who had given us some advice and guidance and
working with staff to create some of these opportunities.

There will be more to come on this good-news story in the future.

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MR. SEROKA: Our air quality improvement investments programs and mitigations.

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MR. SEROKA: As was aptly put, during the first phase 10 years ago of the Clean Air Action Plan, through its second iteration, and what we will now be calling for is the third phase of clean air here in San Pedro Bay, we have seen resounding results: An 85 percent reduction in diesel particulate matter; 52 percent in NOx, 97 in SOx; and even prior to having great technology around it, an 18 percent reduction in greenhouse gases. This will be a focal point in what we do next.

All that was done while increasing volume and growing job opportunities here at the Port.

But I will attest to you, there is much more work to do in this area.

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MR. SEROKA: Environmental investments, not only of talented skill and bringing partners together, also requires money. The Port of Los Angeles has over the past 10 years spent more than \$380 million on our environmental stewardship areas, nearly \$38 million a year. Much of this became programmatic to get a great line of sight on what we wanted to accomplish and bring in those folks of expertise to help us get there.

As was covered, the alternative marine power concept was invented right here at the Port of Los Angeles with China Shipping. Through various testing protocols, some wins, and some misses, we now have California State Regulation, an international maritime organization regulation that is recognized worldwide.

Our Clean Truck Program was also groundbreaking. And that leads us to what tomorrow may be. With 0.02 NOx, near zero, and zero emissions opportunities, that lies in the test of how we can coordinate the intersection of all the great plans, such as the Executive Order that was referenced of Governor Brown; in addition to the California Air Resources Board Strategic Plan; and the South Coast Air Quality Management plan. We're at a great time of intersection of all of these to make sure that we put forth a coordinated effort in building pathways to bring that technology, efficiency, and increased competitiveness at our nation's largest port complex.

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MR. SEROKA: Part of the air quality programs were also outlined. The Clean Air Action Plan and its core tenets.

The annual air quality emissions inventory, which both ports will be presenting for calendar year 2015 in the coming week and 10-days time frame.

Our grant programs are also of very great importance - federal, state and local - to help create that forward-leaning aspect of what we are trying to accomplish.

As recognized, the Pasha Green Omni Terminal was recognized just recently on July 13th, with a testing protocol in hopefully one day through battery storage and renewable energy to take this particular private business off the grid as and when necessary. We understand it's the first of its kind in the world. And hopefully that can create some replication opportunities as well.

The Environmental Ship Index is also something that's quite unique. I had the privilege of attending a meeting of World Ports and Harbors last year. And of the other 248 ports that were in attendance with the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, we were clamoring with ideas and opportunities to partner and find ways to distribute these best practices across the world. And I think the ESI Program is just one step in that future.

The harbor department's air quality permit management is also something I would discuss at a little more length. Part of what we've seen in some of our areas is the need to tighten down the way we evaluate our mitigation measures, and look at compliance with a very stringent eye. And I'll have two examples for you in a

moment.

But having more teeth in these agreements to make sure that we have the enforcement rights and we live up to what we promise and commit to our communities is of the highest importance to me and our staff.

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MR. SEROKA: Two status updates for you, much of which has been in the news and in direct dialogue with the Commission and executive staff at State Lands.

As was stated by Kathryn, China Shipping, after disclosure that I made to the public in the fall of 2015, was short on timelines of 11 mitigation measures. There may be some debate on whether mitigation measures are feasible under CEQA law from a technology, operational or financial feasibility analysis, but that's something that we're evaluating today. And as instructed by stakeholders that had given us advice, going through a Supplemental EIR process was an avenue by which we could explore all opportunities. Most importantly, an EIR that done some years ago may not include some of the technology that is commercially available today. And those are options that we will continue to explore.

On TraPac. The TraPac mitigation measures also amounted to 52 in number. And after an audit that I called for, I also publicly disclosed that TraPac was shy

on three of the mitigation measures. One, alternative marine power, I believe is en route to completion. Its specifics to date are in excess of 94 percent of all vessels that are calling there during calendar year 2016, with both alternative marine power and the new "Bonnet" system that was approved by CARB in the fall of 2015 to supplement the use of alternative marine power.

The two mitigation measures that remain are:

Anaheim in Wilmington to make sure the traffic flows are appropriate. We have given \$8.6 million to the Los Angeles City Bureau of Engineering for the widening and turn-lane addition of that intersection. According to the Los Angeles Department of transportation in its level-of-service studies, we are not quite at the level of traffic that would require that widening, but we have set a start date of April 2018 to begin the construction of that turn lane, with a completion date in less than one year. So my hope is that we will be ahead of the curve on traffic mitigation in that area, which was the designed purpose of this mitigation measure.

The last of the 52 is around having tier 4 or plus yard equipment inside the fence at the facility. And we have in writing from the executive leadership of TraPac that they will be in full compliance by the end of this

calendar year, 2016.

In an effort to look at mitigation measures and compliance in a more deep way, we have assigned staff not only here at the Harbor Department but with our individual permitted tenants to monitor mitigation on a monthly basis.

We now have in prominent position on our website real-time emission levels throughout our port complex that in tabled format show comparisons with California standards as well as those of the nation.

In addition, we have posted for the viewing public all updates on mitigation measures at our facilities that require them within their permits, so the public can view at any given time where we stand on the accomplishments and achievements with respect to those mitigation measures.

Also we have statistics posted on that website which was completed before our commitment early -- at the end of the first quarter of this year, statistics on our alternative marine power, as well as our vessel speed reduction of both 20 and 40 nautical miles.

We have areas for improvement in all of these and more. But having more transparency so we can take on the accountability that resides right here beginning with me is part of that influence of the endeavor that we're

pursuing.

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MR. SEROKA: Water quality initiatives, some of which were talked about, including:

The WRAP, the Resource Plan itself.

The Stormwater Management, talking about permit compliance and tenant outreach, to make sure we have a clear understanding of what vision we hold and how to accomplish the goals that are set out.

The Water Quality Monitoring, including Total
Maximum Daily Loads are looked at with very succinct
performance; and the reporting out on that will only be
heightened with the level of transparency that I am
representing here today and will be woven into the culture
of this department.

And our Biological Resource Management, which was also touched on by Kathryn, includes the ideas for future projects and how we again can get ahead of the standards that have been created and how we could be forward leaning.

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MR. SEROKA: Public Access. Through great work of staff and the initiation of dialogue within our community leadership groups, including neighborhood councils, long-time members of our community who want to

see a better tomorrow, we created what we called the first-ever Public Access Investment Plan.

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MR. SEROKA: The idea was born on created and going with the spirit of the Trust to make sure that the public and our visitors from outside the State can get closer to the water. And what we designed was a formulaic process to ensure the success of our community and, in reciprocal fashion, we hope success for the Port.

Its start with 10 percent of our gross income being dedicated to public access investment infrastructure, matched with in-kind money for ongoing operations and maintenance of these particular projects.

Borne out of that can be the future of the San Pedro Public Market; AltaSea, a marine research organization that will be domiciled hopefully here one day at the harbor; the Wilmington Waterfront Promenade and its build-out of the waterfront community areas for public access; and many more ideas that will come out of the continued partnership with our community and other invested stakeholders here in the Port complex.

Again, we just started this program. But early returns are that we're going down a proper path. But the continued collaboration and dialogue will bring out even greater ideas for the future.

MR. SEROKA: The Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards. That was also touched upon.

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MR. SEROKA: To give you an update to complement what Kathryn had said, we currently have four term sheets signed, three are in negotiation right now. Basic work around market conditions and escalating project costs management seem to be the two main topics of our discussions during negotiations.

We have a timeline through Gantt PERT chart mechanisms of looking out to move the two EIRs in current process along with the three that are scheduled to begin at the end of this calendar year; and then stay in line with construction requirements as we move out from 2018 to '22.

This is an area that we hold in high importance for the reasons mentioned earlier and to continue to move our stewardship in a proper fashion.

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MR. SEROKA: And, finally, security at the Port of Los Angeles.

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MR. SEROKA: Much has been made of how we work here having the nation's only cyber security center, a

world-class training center that other countries are coming to us for advanced training and work when they go back to their home ports.

But that area of public safety is of great importance to us. A community policing effort with the nearly 200 sworn and civilian staff at our Port of Los Angeles Police Department is the type of outreach that we want to continue. And led by Vice President Arian and his work, these groups of folks who always have opportunities and ideas to bring our community closer to the Port is really a cornerstone of what our police department attempts to do here on a daily basis.

Our work with agencies at the federal and state level is also of great significance to us. And that work that can be done not only on grant-making opportunities but replication of best practices and information sharing is one that we will continue. And our emergency preparedness goes without saying. We look every day at ways to tighten our supply chain, create opportunities for awareness, and make sure that we are on top of our game every day.

And with that, that concludes my presentation for this afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Mr. Seroka, very much for the comprehensive presentation.

I wanted to -- before I call up another speaker, is there a representative from the Port Long Beach here?

MR. SEROKA: Yes, there is. Rick Cameron, who is the managing director of environmental affairs and planning.

If I may, I'd like to call him up to talk a little bit about our vision for the third iteration of the Clean Air Action Plan.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. That would be perfect. Thank you.

MR. CAMERON: Thank you, Gene.

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Madam Chair, Commissioners, thank you.

My boss Jon Slangerup was here for a couple hours. Unfortunately he had an afternoon appointment. He apologizes but handed the baton off to me.

I will try to be brief here so we can get moving. We are going to be -- the Port of Long beach in the next agenda item will be making a presentation specifically on one of our programs.

But one of the things that is important, and as early as this last Friday, Gene and John and myself and then others on the respective port environmental teams met to really start to talk about the next steps moving forward with what we call the San Pedro Bay Cleaner Action Plan 3.0. We've got a great foundation over the course of

the last 11 years of our collaboration and our partnership. And you look at the document for the bay, it truly is looking at strategies with a variety of implementation mechanisms, whether it's CEQA, through tariff, through our leases, through voluntary programs.

Each of the ports, when we start to implement, we implement a lot of times our programs a little separately but reaching the same goals. And so that's been our success throughout the last 11 years.

The slide that Gene had shown about the emission reductions, I could pretty much probably present a lot of those slides on air quality initiatives and water quality and they'd be the same results. I think that's the importance of our collaboration that we've shown over the course of the last 10 or 11 years working together; not only the two ports but our respective regulatory agencies as well as a variety of other stakeholders - industry, community. It's just -- it's remarkable, without kind of the consistent pressure that we get a lot of times holding our feet to the fire, so to speak, to continue to make sure that we reach the goals that we set out.

As we start to move forward, we know based upon what's happened in the last year coming out of the Governor's Executive Order -- even prior to the issuance of that order, the two ports had already started to talk

about what we call CAP 3.0. And a lot of that was the integration of not only the need for us to move forward with zero -- near-zero emission strategies on the different sources within the port operations, but also thinking about our operation efficiencies, which goes back to supply chain optimization and the joint efforts the two ports have been working on, as well as energy. there's this huge integration that really is the foundation of this strategic -- sustainable strategic action plan that has just been approved. And with the California Energy Commission and Caltrans and with the hub coming out of CARB, we know that our plan will reflect and have clear linkage what is necessary for the state as a whole for meeting federal air standards as well as our own initiatives here in the state, AB 32 as well, as well as from a regional aspect. And working with South Coast Air Quality Management District, who just released their 2016 AQMP, and ensuring that there's alignment so that what we need to do to provide those emission reductions continue now and in the future so that we have a balance for keeping our operations going, being sustainable, and being green for our communities.

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So we -- and speaking at least on behalf of my boss, and I know our Board of Harbor Commissioners feels the same way - and we're going to be engaging them very

soon about the next steps in the process - is that we're going to have our continued collaboration with the Port of Los Angeles for the next evolution of the Clean Air Action Plan.

So thank you for the time to give you a little bit of that. And look forward to any questions.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Mr. Seroka, comment?

MR. SEROKA: Yes, just a couple other comments in closing.

As Rick said, the work around the Clean Air Action Plan Version 3 was really borne out of an idea that the two ports had in that we met or nearly met all of our commitments on emissions reductions that were due in the year 2023 nearly nine years ahead of schedule. And we thought it was an opportune time to raise bar once again.

Two other points. On the Bolsa Chica wetlands, as we had talked about, I too am very encouraged by the dialogue that we've had directly with you, Madam Chair, as well as Deputy Director Baker and Jennifer Lucchesi from State Lands, on how we could fashion an agreement going forward that would be beneficial to many stakeholders, not just the two entities that stand before you today.

That dialogue will continue immediately following this meeting, as a matter of fact, with some follow-up

items and next steps that will be designed by staff.

And on seawater rise, there's been some work done by the University of Southern California as well as the California Energy Commission and others. And we will be meeting this week, as a matter of fact, on the 10th of the month between our engineering division and AECOM to begin some substantive design discussions and work around what we see are potential opportunities as well as those that need to be mitigated.

So at this point, I'd be open for any commentary that we'd move forward with.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. Thank you again, Mr. Seroka.

Ouestions or comments?

Yeah. Why don't we reserve the discussion. And I'd like to bring Joe Lyou up with the Coalition for Clean Air and then get that presentation. And then I'm sure we'll have a more robust conversation after that.

MR. SEROKA: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

Good afternoon.

MR. LYOU: Good afternoon.

The one thing that's nice about serving on the South Coast AQMD Governing Board is that the seats on that side of the dais are a lot more comfortable than the seats

1 out here.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

MR. LYOU: So I'm here today because you asked me to be. But I really appreciate the opportunity to be here. So, Chair Yee, Commissioners, thank you for having me.

I am Joe Lyou. I'm the president and CEO of the Coalition for Clean Air. I'm also the Governor's appointee to the South Coast AQMD Governing Board.

And I figure that the ports would do a very good job of talking about how well they've done, and they do deserve credit for those things. But I'm here to tell you a little bit about the glass-half-empty side of things, just because there are some outstanding issues that need to be addressed.

I'll start with the bigger picture of things.

And I guess I have a clicker here, right? I guess this is what I use.

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MR. LYOU: On the problems, talk about where there's solutions and some recommendations.

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MR. LYOU: On the big picture side of things what

we're dealing with here in our region, in the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the South Coast Air Basin, the L.A. region, we're known for smog and we're known for having particulate matter problems.

Well, we as a region bear the brunt in terms of the per-person population-weighted pollution of the whole country. And that's what this slide shows you, is that the overwhelming amount of air pollution that people breathe in this region is -- does not meet federal standards; and in terms of the rest of the country, we get almost half as much of bad air as the entire country and 43 percent for PM.

So our big problems, being particulate matter 2.5 and ground level ozone, also known as smog, which is the problems that we're dealing with.

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MR. LYOU: More locally in California when it comes to the port and freight industry, the California Air Resources Board has taken a look at what it means in terms of cost, in terms of public health. And PM2.5 leads to premature death, mortality in this graph, showing an estimate of about 2,000. These are 2013 numbers. Things have gotten a little bit better, so we think it's come down a little bit. 2,000 people per year dying prematurely because of the activities associated with the

logistics industry, at a cost to our state of roughly \$20 billion.

So we have to keep those things in mind. And that's why this is a priority and that's why you hear from all the speakers, from the Congress members to the leaders of the ports, about the fact that there's still work to be done.

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MR. LYOU: Some one at the Air Resources Board wrote a draft document many years ago in which they said, look, it really boils down to the goods movement industry, people living in those impacted areas subsidizing that industry with their health. That made it into the draft document but not the final. I thought it was really blunt. I keep it around to remind me that what we're talking about is really an externalization of the true costs in terms of public health and where the priorities should be in terms of trying to deal with those things.

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MR. LYOU: And then more specifically, when it comes to the South Coast Air Basin and what we need to do to get into attainment for the smog standards, the federal smog standards in the Clean Air Act, by 2032, we look at what the emission inventory tells us. And what the emission inventory tells us is at that time five of the

top six sources of NOx emissions - and that's the key to reducing smog, is reducing NOx - five of those six sources are related to the logistics industry. So it's a real challenge, and that's why we're focused so intently on what's happening at our ports, because there's opportunities to get some good things done.

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MR. LYOU: In terms of local impacts, we have some community members here I think are going to address you with their concerns, but South Coast AQMD has done a series of air toxic studies, the multiple air toxics exposure studies. And the fourth one that came out showed that, as the previous three, the highest cancer risk in the entire region is centered around the port communities, has always been and always is. We'd made tremendous progress, but the problem still centers around this region.

And so that's why it's a priority to deal with the local impacts.

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MR. LYOU: We have too in terms of problems the future. This is a bit outdated. I know the ports have been working on an updated cargo forecast. My understanding that it's not too different from what they've done in the past. And that in the future we

expect doubling or tripling of the number of containers coming in through our ports in the next 20 to 30 years. And if you can just imagine what the freeways, the terminals, and the railyards are going to look like when we triple the amount of containers that come through. We've got a real problem on our hands and we need to start planning for this eventual and inevitable expansion of the traffic coming through these ports.

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MR. LYOU: There also is a compliance issue. And it's been talked about here. It's in your briefing package on this matter. And I have to say that this compliance issue has really undermined some of the trust that was built up over the years through some really hard processes and agreements. And when we found out that not all of the mitigation measures had been implemented in a China Shipping lawsuit, that on TraPac there were still three that needed to be fulfilled; and then, you know, got involved in challenging a near-dock railyard that a judge in the lower court found to have violated the California Environmental Quality Act, we really seem to be shifting from what was becoming a more cooperative relationship back to an antagonistic one.

Now, none of us want that. And we know that we can do this the easy way or the hard way, but it's a lot

better to do it the easy way.

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And I got to say that the leadership at the ports -- both ports have been very good about trying to resolve these problems. However, it seems to me that the perception is, none of this would have happened if we hadn't have taken action in the first place, if we hadn't continued to put pressure on the ports to act, if we didn't bring this lawsuit back in -- way before my time, the Coalition for Clean Air -- back in 2001. If that hadn't have happened, then none of this would have happened. We wouldn't have a Clean Air Action Plan. Wе wouldn't have a Clean Truck Program. We wouldn't have those emission reductions that the Port is very proud of. And I'm glad that they're owning that because they deserve They did a good job in getting us there.

But it feels to us that it happened only because of and a response to the pressure that was on them. We would like to see them taking the initiative becoming true partners and moving forward.

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MR. LYOU: So let's talk a little bit more about what the solutions could be.

Coalition for Clean Air Board of Directors Member Gary Polakovic deserves credit for this. I keep repeating it all the time and people think it's my idea. It wasn't.

This is an email he sent to me many, many years ago. And it basically says we can do this, but the only way we're going to do it is with guts, vision, strategy, and a hell of a lot of money. And I keep repeating it because I think it's really true. And I think that we can turn that corner. And with the State Lands Commission's involvement, and in fact fulfilling a little bit of that role that Congresswoman Hahn asked of the third-party -- independent third-party oversight role, can help us to make sure that the port stays on track with the guts and courage, the vision, the strategy, and helping out finding that money to make it all happen.

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MR. LYOU: Fortunately, in terms of solutions, technology is no longer the problem. I probably could have told you that you that 134 years ago, when Siemens, who actually started the company, had his electric trolley and was using it, well, it looks for public transportation. But I'm sure he could have put a -- maybe -- not a full cargo container but something on to that cart and moved it around.

We now have technologies that have come to the fore. Zero-emission technologies near-zero-emission technologies. That can certainly put us on a path to reduce one of the biggest sources of NOx and PM emissions,

the drayage trucks, by 90 percent of NOx emissions, greenhouse gas emission reductions easily by 65 percent, within the next few years if we had the money and the investment. We create that market, and those manufacturers will come.

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MR. LYOU: Let me go over some recommendations and wrap up right here.

There's a little bit in terms of what's next on the horizon with regard to what's going to happen. You've heard about the Clean Air Action Plan. South Coast Air Quality Management District has to -- under the Clean Air Act has to produce an air quality management plan, which is supposed to take up on December 2nd. And you have heard that under the Governor's Executive Order we now have a Sustainable Freight Action Plan.

So the implementation of that plan, the adoption of the Air Quality Management Plan, the development and adoption of the Clean Air Action Plan are certainly things on the horizon that we see coming right down the pike.

The Port of Los Angeles, while we have those concerns about China Shipping, TraPac, the Southern California International Gateway near-dock railyard, has however taken the initiative to start a public process, an internal one with an advisory group, which I'm glad to be

a member of, and also a public workshop process - which they didn't brag about today, which they should, because I went to my first meeting a couple weeks ago and I was very encouraged that I think this is a process that may work well.

And I also think that the State Lands Commission should know -- and, Chair Yee, you should also know because your letter from January suggested that a process like this take place. And I believe that this process is in direct response to your letter, and I'm very hopeful that it is going to work.

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MR. LYOU: So in terms of recommendations for the State Lands Commission -- if I can find the right button -- stay involved. Don't make this the only time you get this briefing on what's going on with these ports. It's very important, and especially from a public health and the local impact standpoint. But we're also at a turning point. Like I said, we can get back down to where it's really ugly and confrontational, or we can get on a pathway, like Congressman Lowenthal said, to be cooperative and collaborative and make this all work.

Your involvement can help make sure that we stay on a pathway or come back to a pathway that's more collaborative.

In terms of being a demanding partner, you have some oversight authority and responsibility, but you are also a partner with the ports. I think, you know, in my -- certainly in my role on the South Coast Air Quality Management District, I am both -- have a quasi-regulatory requirement and responsibilities but also a partnering responsibility especially when it comes to pushing new technologies and helping get those technologies funded, developed, and demonstrated.

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And then certainly focusing on results. One of the things that has been most disconcerting for me personally is that the announcement about the China Shipping mitigation measure problem. While it was initiated, as Executive Director Seroka said, he released that information. But it's been 10 months and I'm getting impatient. I went back and looked at their timeline and, yes, they did say by the end of summer they would get out that draft supplemental and -- I mean -- yeah, the draft supplemental environmental impact statement or report for the China Shipping project. But it's been 10 months. I'd like some results. I'd like to actually have those mitigation measures in place. Whatever's going to replace the ones that they had agreed to initially, I'd like to see those in place, I'd like so see those emission reductions happen and happen soon.

So I think we need to keep focusing on the results, make sure we have good metrics by which to measure them and stay involved.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to address you today.

(Applause.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Mr. Lyou.

Comments, Commissioners?

Mr. Williams, please.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: There's actually just one question about one of the slides up there showing mortality rates going down, and then long term, 2050, going back up. I was just wondering what the -- the explanation about that was.

MR. LYOU: You want to pull that slide up so I can...

2050, 1100, I'm actually surprised that that's there, because by 2050 we should be in complete compliance with the Federal Air Quality Standards and there shouldn't be any excess mortality. I would have to check on that number. That was an Air Resources Board number, not mine.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Very well.

Other questions?

I think what I'd like to do -- let's here from

the public speakers and then we'll open it up for a broader discussion. I had some thoughts about where this might be headed. But let me call you up in pairs, if I may.

First, Todd Campbell of Clean Energy, if you'll come forward, followed by Ben Schirmer.

Good afternoon.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon.

My name is Todd Campbell. I represent a company called Clean Energy. And I would like to thank Madam Chair Yee and the Commissioners for hearing us today.

It was great to see Congresswoman Hahn and Congressman Lowenthal this morning, as it was reminiscent of my China Shipping days when I worked for NRDC and The Coalition for Clean Air.

The Clean Air Action Plan and the Clean Truck Program that eventually was rolled out in to 2006 was a great step forward by the San Pedro Bay ports, and Clean Energy stands ready as we did 10 years ago to support both ports as they update their plans for the third time this year.

Of course this update of this plan is critical, as I believe they are the key to fulfilling the South Coast Air Quality Management's needs to deploy 100- to 150,000 near-zero or low NOx trucks by 2023 and the

State's goal to deploy 900,000 of these trucks on California's roads by 2031 in their State Implementation Plan. That's literally 15 years from now. It's not a lot of time, especially being in the out-fuel business and knowing the traditional turnover of trucks.

I am pleased to inform you however that Cummins Westport recently certified with the Air Resources Board a near-zero emission engine. Just to give you an understanding, there is no current main standard to reduce emissions to these levels. And the reason why this is a big deal is that it really reduces emissions substantially. Cummins Westport has developed these products in the 7- and 9-liter configuration, is on track to deliver a 12-liter version, a heavy-duty truck version next year for big rig trucks.

This is tremendous news for the ports, as zero-emission truck technology still remains in the demonstration phase. But as it does, near-zero-emission technology can fill-in where zero-emission truck technology cannot.

More specifically, these near-zero natural gas truck engines cuts spot-forming nitrogen oxide emissions 90 percent below the cleanest diesels on our roads today, and is equivalent to the lifecycle emissions of zero-emission trucks powered by a very clean California

grid.

When combined with renewable natural gas that is collected and refined from landfills, dairy farms, and sewage treatment plants, these near-zero emission engines can cut carbon emissions to an unprecedented negative 120 percent based on the Air Resources Board's analysis. In fact, renewable natural gas is the lowest carbon fuel available on the market today that is capable of powering heavy-duty trucks.

I am therefore proud to share with you that Clean Energy delivered 50 million gallons of renewable natural gas last year to California's transportation fuel market based on the State's low carbon fuel standard. And every natural gas truck that runs on natural gas in and around San Pedro Bay ports today runs on renewable natural gas. It's our way of doing our part to support the Pacific Gateway's future.

In conclusion, Clean Energy stands ready to work with our port Commissioners, staff, and port communities to deliver the cleanest and most advanced trucking fleets available today so that our most impacted communities and port workers can breathe a little easier. I agree with Congresswoman Hahn's statement that jobs and environmental protection can and should go hand in hand. We look forward to rolling up our sleeves and continuing our

partnership with the San Pedro Bay Port community.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Schirmer.

MR. SCHIRMER: Thank you, Commissioners, for this opportunity. I am Ben Schirmer. I'm the executive director for the Harbor Community Benefit Foundation, or HCBF.

The formation of HCBF demonstrates an historic collaboration between 17 environmental and community groups in the Port of Los Angeles. The resulting memorandum of understanding created the Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund, which was intended to help offset past, present, and future off-port impacts from port operations. HCBF was created to administer those funds.

It is important to note that all PCMTF funds must be spent on projects that mitigation a direct or indirect impact from port and port-related operations; and all projects must be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine.

As part of its founding mission, HCBF was directed to study the impact of port operations on the communities of Wilmington and San Pedro. We have completed a noise study of Wilmington and are currently conducting an off-port land use impact study of both

Wilmington and San Pedro. As was mentioned, this study is looking at a broad range of possible impacts and should be done in the fall of this year.

Currently HCBF funds projects or programs that help mitigate impacts on our community such as health risks, noise, water quality, air quality safety, aesthetics, and marine life. It has been well established that the port's operations have a disproportionate impact on its neighboring communities. This funding is critical to helping these communities begin to address that impact.

The Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund currently has a balance of only \$4.5 million. Based on historic levels of grant-making and administrative costs, these funds will be depleted in approximately two to three years.

HCBF began its grant making in 2012. Since then HCBF has provided approximately \$3.9 million in grants to the local community. These grants have gone to 55 different groups, with a total of 99 grants having been funded.

Just a few examples of the grants that have been funded:

For example, St. Mary Medical Center now has a mobile asthma clinic that visits Wilmington locations and provides wrap-around health care services for respiratory

disease.

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A former above-ground oil drilling site in Wilmington, was transformed into a free community garden by SBCC Thrive L.A., and that included the planting of trees that sequester carbon and trap diesel particulate matter.

ACTING COMMISSIONER MATEO: The L.A. Maritime Museum, located on port property, developed an emergency evacuation plan in the event of a port disaster and trained staff on implementing it.

And with the support of Clean Wilmington, volunteers engaged in a widespread cleanup and landscaping of medians, alleys, and other parcels of land adjacent to port-related operations.

These are just a few examples of the types of programs funded by the Port Community Mitigation Trust Fund. There currently is no other source of funding for projects like these. Without this funding, many of these projects would have never happened.

It is critical that discretionary mitigation funding be made available so that these valuable community projects can continue.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Let me call up the next queue of speakers.

Kathleen Woodfield will come forward, followed by Richard Havenick and Peter Warren.

And before you start, let me just -- I just realized, we have a little timer here with the lights, that I think we're giving you -- is it three minutes?

Yes.

MS. WOODFIELD: I'm sure I have more than three-minutes worth of things to say, so I'll just talk.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay.

MS. WOODFIELD: My name is Kathleen Woodfield.

I'm with the San Pedro Peninsula Homeowners Coalition.

I couldn't help but notice in your verbal presentation of the China Shipping lawsuit, both community organizations were left out. And I think it's very important that community contributions and community's health and well-being never be an afterthought or excluded or overlooked altogether.

I am concerned with the assertion in the staff report that the State Lands cannot support funding for mitigation for port impacts unless they are direct and that these mitigation projects must be proportional. I find this section confusing in that it seems to make a distinction between CEQA and non-CEQA mitigation, but the distinction is not clear, in that non-CEQA mitigation -- mitigation, termed only as discretionary, is not defined.

But any monies resulting from litigation or appeal of a CEQA document would, in my opinion, be CEQA mitigation. I don't see a recognition of this in the staff report.

The staff report lists a non-direct impact as a container storage facility. To me, container storage facilities are a perfect example of off-port lands, port impacts; but for the Port they would not exist. They are overflow containers from port backlands, which because of port -- operational decisions and design decisions by the Port and Port tenants, are not stored on Port terminal property and are not sent back to their country of origin.

Because of this, empty containers generated by port operations must be stored off site. The Port has allowed this storage to be done by third parties off port lands. They are port impacts.

Proportionality is not a regulation in CEQA law. If the State Lands Commission and ports wish to have proportionality become a regulation, then they should go through the regulation process. CEQA law requires the significant impacts of projects to be mitigated. It does not include language requiring that those impacts must be direct or proportional. Proportionality is a cumbersome, bureaucratic, expensive project -- process that serves as a poison pill for many sound, effective, necessary community mitigations. This burdensome process cannot be

sustained by the community.

The staff report does not mention the criminal act the Port engaged in when it chose not to follow the mitigation requirements of the China Shipping EIR and the calculated way in which the Port misled the public into believing that they were in compliance with the China Shipping mitigation measures. It does not mention that the Port dismantled the only organization, the Port Community Advisory Committee, that would have likely noticed their deceit. In fact, at least a year prior to shutting down the PCAC, the Port shut down the PCAC's Air Quality Subcommittee.

As a member of the Air Quality Subcommittee, I knew the Port's motivation was to keep the flow of information from coming to us. But I had no idea that some of that information would have indicated the Port's failure to meet the China Shipping mitigation AMP requirements and other air quality requirements. The Port needs a third-party oversight committee to make sure that what they are reporting to us accurately reflects their actions.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Ms. Woodfield.

Mr. Havenick, followed by Mr. Warren, and then by

1 | Jerilyn Lopez Mendoza.

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2 MR. HAVENICK: Good afternoon.

3 CHAIRPERSON YEE: Good afternoon.

MR. HAVENICK: Thank you.

Great timing. And let me say thank you to Executive Director Seroka for your work in the short time you've been here. Thank you.

My name is Richard Havenick. I'm here as a community member. My experience on perspective I trust you will find particularly valuable.

I worked with the Port of Los Angeles regulators, the AQMD, the EPA, CARB, industry and labor representatives, and the Port -- and the public from 2008 to 2000 -- excuse me -- from 2000 to 2008 as the chair of the Air Quality Subcommittee of the Port Community Advisory Committee.

I'm proud to tell you we led the simple focus to identify the top contributors to air pollution from port operations, to identify the most effective mitigations, and to drive implementation of the mitigations, the very measures that you see inside the Clean Air Action Plan, and many of which were in the no-net-increase plan before that.

I'm most proud, really proud of our efforts to drive implementation of the low sulfur fuel rule

applicable to ships, thanks to CARB and EPA, which was the single-most effective measure in reducing PM and sulfur, thanks to the State and thanks to the federal regulators as well.

Today we enjoy vastly improved air quality.

Although we're at a major turning point. The mitigations were all very simple, and for reasonable minds they were increasingly easy to conclude as the best way forward - except for one key missing ingredient, recognizing the political will required to make them happen.

The great outcome of our efforts was possible only thanks to the settlement of a suit brought with the help of the NRDC. The suit, I remind you, was due to the Port's failure to perform the legally required EIR before proceeding with the China Shipping terminal.

Here we are again. About 10 months has passed since the NRDC letter to the Port identifying the most recent noncompliance regarding China Shipping, and I expect we would see immediate and effective actions by harbor commissioners, port management, Council District 15, the mayor's office and the city attorney. I'm glad you're here.

I'm an optimist. And I believe that government works by and for the people. And I believe in a systems approach to problems.

On the Port's part, consider three simple aspect of any well-functioning organization we would expect:

Adequately defined policies and procedures;

Regularly scheduled audits, with corrective actions; and

An organizational ranking of all of the key members of the organization at a level high enough where they can be effective, including environmental staff.

Please, if you would, evaluate for the adequacy of policies and procedures, the internal audits, and the organization chart. You might find room for improvement that would more likely help ensure compliance and compliance with the law.

On the State Lands Commission -- on the part of the State Lands Commission, I'll appreciate your efforts to please help the Port and the City of Los Angeles show we can trust our government to manage the Port in the interests of the State's business and in the interests of the State's public health. Show us that government works.

On the part of the Harbor Commission and City
Council District 15 and the City Attorney's Office, I
suggest that a well functioning port that operates without
litigation required by the NRDC is in everybody's
interest. Truly it's in everybody's interest that the
State, the Port, the City doesn't continue to have to fund

defense and investigation into the litigation.

Indeed, the pollution resulting from port operation carries not only a legal responsibility but a moral and ethical responsibility.

California proves consistently that looking out for public health is consistent with good business operations. The Port should continue as a golden goose for the State, and the Lands Commission should implement a more direct oversight to ensure the continued success and the responsibilities to public health.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Mr. Warren, followed by Ms. Mendoza and Mr.

14 Allen.

MR. WARREN: Yeah, thank you for your time. I've sharply shortened this.

I was on the Coastal San Pedro Neighborhood
Council for 12 years. I chaired and support an
environment committee for many years. I'm a member of the
committee now. I was on PCAC, which has been discussed,
for more than eight years. I served on the China Shipping
settlement and TraPac MOU negotiations, as well as the
community panel that envisioned and created the Harbor
Community Benefit Foundation.

The staff report does an inadequate job of

describing the illegal and fraudulent behavior of the Port of L.A. and unilaterally voiding key provisions of the court settlement in the China Shipping lawsuit and the MOU at TraPac.

I'm impressed with the operational work and financial successes described by Gene Seroka. I'm less impressed with the Port's efforts at transparency with regard to environmental law. It can be best described as a public relations operation.

It gives me no pleasure to say these things. Joe Lyou has explained why it's important. Californians are funding the good movement industry with our health and the health of our children.

A brief history: Recall that the court-approved China Shipping settlement stems from the original inadequate EIR, which was challenged in a homeowners lawsuit. The subsequent EIR was only adopted after a settlement. And we know that the Port now made a decision to not comply with the settlement and the EIR, and the Port continued in noncompliance for years and did so secretly. It didn't incorporate mitigation measures it had agreed to at leases with the China Shipping Company, particularly egregious steps, and this willful noncompliance went on for years while port officials deceived local officials, state officials, and everybody

they met with.

By its actions the Port has told us there's no reason for it to abide by this or any previous agreement, and its previous words should be questioned.

I incorporate Kathleen's remarks about the demise of PCAC, and note that it's likely that this secret willful noncompliance with the China Shipping settlement went hand in hand with Port and Mayoral office's decisions to fast-track development at the terminal while discarding mitigation measures.

Accordingly, it's clear to me that the genuinely knowledgeable committee -- a genuinely knowledgeable committee has remedies. Such as an EIR committee under PCAC must monitor future agreements at the very least. Meetings need to be public, Brown Acted, and the Port should provide all necessary monitoring information as well as financial support to provide experts to the group. "Trust but verify," a famous Californian told us.

Finally, the noncompliance. Withholding of information and violation of the court-approved settlement is so egregious that I would urge the Commission and the plaintiffs in the China Shipping lawsuit to seek appointment of an overseer or receivership for the Port and its harbor commissioners with regard to compliance with environmental laws and court-approved settlements,

but certainly with regard to next steps for China Shipping terminal and compliance with the TraPac MOU in the China Shipping settlement.

I also -- and now I'm ending. I also urge this panel to use its resources to answer this basic question: When did senior port staff originally report these violations of the mitigation measures to the harbor commissioners, past and present, which harbor commissioners, and when did that happen?

And, finally, I ask the Commissioners to consider this question given the history of the Port and its failure to comply with EIR federal and state CEQA -- federally and CEQA law. Here's the question: Why is it that the Port of L.A., which is an economic -- an economic engine that this region desperately needs and the nation needs, why is it that it has repeatedly demonstrated that it lacks the ability and vision to create projects and EIRs that comply with state and federal environmental law? Once it has those answers, I urge the Commission to make that information public.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: James Allen, followed by Ron

25 Conrow.

1 MS. MENDOZA: You called Jerilyn Lopez Mendoza.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Oh, I'm sorry.

Yes, please.

MS. MENDOZA: Thank you.

Good afternoon. I included a one-page handout.

I don't know if it's there.

Is it there?

If it's not, I have a few extra copies here for you.

I'm a little worried to introduce myself after Peter's discussion and Kathleen's discussion.

My name is Jerilyn Lopez Mendoza. I'm an environmental program manager at SoCalGas. In prior incarnations I worked for nine years at the Environmental Defense Fund as the leader of their Environmental Justice Project Office here in Los Angeles. That was for about nine years.

I also served on the Board of Public Works for the Port of Los Angeles from 2005 to 2010 as an appointee of Mayor Villaraigosa. So I was part of the leadership team that brought the first Clean Air Action Plan into effect and tried to help it get implemented.

But I'm before you today partly to thank you for coming and to welcome you to Los Angeles; and also because, in my capacity at SoCalGas, one of the reasons

I'm there is because I see in the past that natural gas vehicles have played a role in terms of cleaning up the air by reducing particulate emissions from other fuels.

And I believe there still is a role for natural gas to play. I know that's a controversial thing to say, because a lot of folks want zero-emission goods movement.

However, what we've seen so far in terms of technology advancement is that zero emissions from tailpipes is not yet achievable in the heavy-duty sector, with respect to heavy-duty trucks, locomotives, and ocean-going vessels.

The handout I gave you amplifies a little bit some of the discussion that Todd Campbell initiated regarding the role of natural gas in heavy-duty vehicles, with respect to the new engines that run on natural gas that reduce NOx by 90 percent. They go from 0.2 grams of NOx per brake power hour to 0.02 grams of NOx per brake power hour.

And one of the engines, the smaller engines, had been certified by ARB and is commercially available. And we hope to have a commercially available heavy-duty engine commercially available to the State of California next year. That would mean that these ultra-low NOx trucks would be available to long-haul truckers that go all over the country.

The combination of that with renewable natural

gas -- and when I say renewable natural gas, this chart here, created renewable natural gas, we're talking about the biomethane that occurs in dairy operations throughout the state. We kill two birds with one stone. We reduce methane that's occurring naturally in the state, that contributes about 75 percent of the methane profile for the State of California, while creating a renewable source of natural gas that's not coming from the ground.

And there is a pilot project to do exactly this, to take biowaste and create it into a fuel for trucks as part of the Sustainable Freight Action Plan that was just submitted to the Governor last week. So I wanted to emphasize that.

I only want to make two more points. I know my time is short.

SoCalGas did a study with a prominent consultant, Ramboll Consulting; and we found that with respect to oceangoing vessels, which go all over the world - right? - air pollution does not know political boundaries - if oceangoing vessels were to utilize liquefied natural gas between here and Shanghai, which is a very common route, if they were to use liquefied natural gas instead of diesel or bunker fuel, we would be able to reduce 92 percent of their particulate emissions, 85 percent of NOx, more than 99 percent of sulfur oxide, and 39 percent of

black carbon. That's just one ship going one way by switching from diesel or bunker fuel to liquefied natural gas.

So I just wanted to use that and share with you the game-changer information on the heavy-duty trucks just to show that there is a role for natural gas with respect to these heavy-duty engines in freight movement, and SoCalGas stands ready to help the ports move forward in these initiatives and hopefully improve the air quality for all Californians.

Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Mendoza.

James Allen, followed by Ron Conrow and Nidia Erceq.

Good afternoon.

MR. ALLEN: Good afternoon, Commissioner Yee and other Commissioners. I wanted to thank you for being here today. And I particularly wanted to thank you, Ms. Yee, for the letter that you sent out after the China Shipping issue was exposed in the press. And I'm happy to say that our newspaper, Random Lengths News, was one of the first to reveal that to the public.

I have worked in many roles in this community over the last 45 years, primarily as the publisher of the town's only community newspaper. But over the last eight

years I have worked as the president of -- or the last two years as the president of the local neighborhood council that covers this area.

And have come to realize that the engagement with the Port over issues dealing with port oversight with the neighborhood council are sorely lacking. The current initiative that Gene Seroka is attempting to execute, while I think good intentioned, does not and cannot replace the knowledge and the experience of a PCAC sort of organization.

You've heard from several people here today, who are deeply educated into the discourse of what is important in air quality and other issues related to CEQA process. And it's rare to find in a community almost anywhere in Los Angeles or Southern California people with this kind of knowledge and expertise that can actually come up here and explain in detail as well as some of the experts in the air quality field, in the kind of detail, and engage the bureaucrats at the Port in intelligent conversation about NOx, SOx, and air quality and the volume of trade and all of this sort of thing and how that impacts all of this sort of thing.

It's imperative that we have community input onto the operation of this port, particularly in environmental issues. It's imperative that we have people of knowledge

that engage our Commissioners and Port staff in a way that there is a real conversation and not just simply rubber stamping by people who are in a political position that is influenced by either the council office or the mayor's office; but people who have some real integrity representing in the environmental part of the community and the overarching community interests of the health of the community.

So you have a position to push here in terms of who is going to be engaged in this third-party oversight.

And I would trust that you would use your best judgment as to how that gets created and not rely on the Port itself.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

Mr. Conrow.

MR. CONROW: No comments.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Nidia Erceg.

Good afternoon.

MS. ERCEG: Esteemed members and the Chairman, I thank you for the time that you've spent with us this morning. My name is Nidia and I work with Coalition for Clean Air. I'm the deputy policy director.

And today I had breakfast with my Aunt Angie, who lives here in San Pedro on Averill. She's 91 years old on Friday, so it was very lovely to see her. One of the

wonderful things about knowing her and knowing about her love of this community is understanding the changes that she's seen throughout the decades. She's lived here 75 years.

And one of the things she mentioned today when I told her what I'd be doing today is that when she used to water their lawns the way that they did back then, all the black that would run off the windows sills, the driveway. And she's very proud of her home. This was the very first home she and her husband bought when she was 20 years old and he bought her to live in San Pedro.

So she says, "Today that black soot's no longer there." So that's how I know things are improving. And one of the things I wanted to mention is that we need to consider working -- having a working relationship and partnership with the Port of Los Angeles. The goods movement sector in coordination with agencies and public health regulators and manufacturers are willing to have that working partnership, a solution to cleaner air problem. This is critical to spur economic growth and also address environmental issues.

And as addressed by the Executive Order, the commitment to clean air should be significantly reconsidered and it should include a greater investment in zero-emissions technologies, which I haven't heard a lot

about.

I was at the Pasha unveiling and I know that there are partners there like the manufacturer who was here, BYD, who had to step out for another meeting. But we know that the technology is right and the investments can be made.

So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

Are there any other public speakers on this item?
Okay. Comments from Commissioners.

I think what I'd like to do -- we've heard a lot in the last period of time.

Mr. Seroka, are you willing to come back up and just address some of the issues. And let me see if I can frame them.

And I do think there is a role this Commission can play within our jurisdiction, and I may make that suggestion after some questions.

And I think -- probably, first and foremost, we continue to hear about concerns around China Shipping.

And I guess just for the record, just -- and this isn't necessarily fair to you since you've had a short tenure with the Port -- but why has it taken so long to really correct the failure to comply with the environmental mitigation measures?

MR. SEROKA: I can't answer that. What I do know is that when I came into office, staff advised me that there were a number of things we needed to look at, whether they'd be on the operational side, financial, community, or environmental. And I can commit to you and the viewing public that I have dug in with both sleeves rolled up and tried to do the very best I can. There is much more work to do. I don't profess to have all the answers. But putting people together and looking for advice has been a cornerstone of what I've attempted to do.

To look at some of the things again, we disclosed the information on China Shipping to the public. I held a meeting right here in this board room for folks to come in, talk, ask questions, challenge - which we get on a regular occasion. And I think that raises the bar, to be challenged.

We have been meeting with the neighborhood council presidents and vice-presidents every last Monday of the month in outreach to community. And I know there's more to be done there.

It's been represented by some of your speakers today that I should hold more and frequent town halls with the public; not just my staff, not just the business community, but going out there to talk to the folks that

live and work in this area, and I'm amenable to that as well.

Once we disclosed we took action, working not only with the petitioners but also experts in many fields to see what the best pathways forward would be, and we received consensus that going through the supplemental EIR process, as designated by the CEQA regulation, was the straightest path to start getting answers.

I think I share frustration with many in this room throughout the state that the CEQA process takes a long time. And I would do nothing more than have answers here today and run through a CEQA process quickly, but I have to abide by the regulations in the state. It must be a very public process for all who are interested to comment on and bring suggestions forward.

At any point we can accelerate the process, we try to do that, given that it's within the boundaries of the law and the regulation.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay.

MR. SEROKA: And I will also say that - it was referenced here - you don't want to ever brag because our jobs are never done. But at the direction of the Los Angeles Mayor, Eric Garcetti, and the need for oversight, recommendations, and expertise, we put together the first ever Sustainable Freight Advisory Committee, made up of

subject matter experts that represent the science that is necessary for us to get to attainment hopefully one day, representation from the community, from labor, industry, as well as others that have taken their stance in how we can do better in the future. That 10-member committee, if you have not seen our press release, I will share with you those members and their qualifications. I think it's also a good start. They're going to be working with us and the Port of Long Beach and some other endeavors in the future as well.

But I am always welcoming of advice and guidance and those that want to bring forward their opportunities for success in the future.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. I mean, I appreciate that. And perhaps a starting point for that might be just getting some more concrete information about when the Clean Air Action Plan may be released. When do you --

MR. SEROKA: I believe in coming weeks. And I don't want to overstep my bounds, Rick Cameron and Heather Tomley. But in the coming weeks we'll have a public announcement of what some of our concepts are. Again, nothing should be predetermined, because, as I stated, we don't have all the answers or all the vision, and we need that collective input from leadership around the state and our communities.

But we'll be having some information come out, and that hopefully will open up even further conversation in alignment with the Sustainable Freight Action Plan, as was referenced earlier by CARB, the AQMP, our own endeavors in the Clean Air Action Plan 3.0, and then other additive commentary from folks that want to participate with us.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Yeah. And I think that process is exactly what we want to have in place. We've heard some divergent perspectives today about how we get to the goal. And I know that - I guess from my perspective in terms of certainly what would be consistent with what's been outlined in our strategic plan - that we can certainly be a part of convening a working group, not to be duplicative of efforts already in place, but with the ports, with the coalition, certainly my staff, others, and provide further policy guidance. We have made Public Trust air quality a focal point of our strategic plan, and we intend to have a role in shaping the policy going forward on that.

MR. SEROKA: We have had those discussions, and the advice and guidance convening powers would be most welcome.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Very good.

Ms. Lucchesi, perspectives before we...

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Just a couple.

I want to talk a little bit about the Public Trust, which is why we're here.

And the Port of Los Angeles, the Port of Long
Beach, and all our ports and harbor districts along
California's coast and inland waters really represent the
tradition of the Public Trust Doctrine, the founding
principles of the Trust Doctrine but with the challenges
that they face going forward, also represent the
evolutionary element of the Trust. The Trust isn't
static. It evolves with the changing public needs. And I
think that the issues that these ports are facing with
regards to water quality and air quality and waterfront
redevelopment and community impacts represent the evolving
nature of the Trust.

And I want to kind of bring it back down to the local aspect of the Port of L.A. I've been working at the Commission since 1999, and some of my first assignments were working and trying to understand the concerns the concerns of the San Pedro and Wilmington communities as it relates to the Port of Los Angeles operations. And based on my personal experience there, I really saw the impact of the community members, and their passion and advocacy shape the evolution of the Port's responsibilities under the Trust to really get them to understand and see that

air quality and water quality and community impacts are part of their Trust responsibilities.

And so I know that there were some comments made about that earlier, but I do want to acknowledge that it was because of their advocacy at the beginning and bringing in the larger advocacy groups of NRDC that really brought these issues to a head at the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

And it makes a lot of sense for the Commission if it chooses to take a more oversight role in the larger picture of the oversight -- excuse me -- the Public Trust responsibilities that, you know, dating back to - not to bore you but I think it's important - dating back to the Justinian Code where it talks about the air, the waters, the sea, and the seashore being of the public domain. And that's -- those are the fundamental tenets of the Public Trust Doctrine and the responsibility that's been conveyed to our local grantees to manage these State assets.

And so the oversight role that the Commission can play in that I think can't be understated. And so I just, as a staff who has to -- depending on the direction that comes out of this, then has to reassess workload and priorities, I just want to say that it is consistent not only with our strategic plan but also with the overarching principle of what the Commission does and the

responsibilities that it has in managing these state lands and resources on behalf of the public.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Lucchesi.

Commissioner comments?

Well, let me make a suggestion. I think the upcoming release of the Clean Air Action Plan provides kind of a turning point for us with respect to engagement certainly by the Commission. And I'd like to do this -- it's not an action item, but I would like to direct staff with the support of my fellow Commissioners to proceed to convene a working group, and to look at with the ports -- both ports, the coalition, and certainly my staff will be involved, but look at how we get further policy guidance on all of these fronts and how we begin to incorporate all this input that we heard today so that it doesn't just get cast aside but whether there are opportunities to incorporate some of the suggestions we've heard today or, if not, why, and to really have a very transparent process going forward.

But I think our role as Commission, certainly our oversight role and, as Ms. Lucchesi just eloquently stated, the evolving nature of the Public Trust in terms of our responsibility, I think it is timely now to have us be that directing mode, if you will.

So if there's no objection by my fellow

Commissioners, I'd like to direct staff to go ahead and

look at convening that working group, and obviously being

sure that we have the element of community input being

very central to all that.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Certainly. And what I will -- a couple things that I will commit to is: Over the past two decades we have built a very sound partnership and collaboration with the Port of Los Angeles. And that's only been strengthened since Executive Director Seroka came on board. And we will build on that partnership and collaboration, and also do a very comprehensive outreach to bring the stakeholders together. And in addition to that, I will be reporting back to the Commission at either your October or your December meeting on, you know, where we are, the progress that we've made in facilitating discussions; and if appropriate, actually agendize an item for action.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. Thank you.

Mr. Seroka, any final comment?

MR. SEROKA: Sure, just a couple. I welcome and have displayed I think, not only in today's meeting but in our interaction over the past months and years, my willingness to participate. And that's been documented at the federal and state level. Any way we can learn more to

be more productive here under our social license to operate, obviously you have a willing participant.

I think one of the great challenges that we have ahead of us is making sure that we work from factual details on commercial availability of technology that can lead us into the future.

I have spent a great deal of time, based on my background in the industry, working with original equipment manufacturers who are sharing some lights of hope and others who are not quite there yet, with research and development dollars all the way through to mass manufacturing and commercial availability.

One comment that I have raised to Brian Kelly of the California Transportation Agency as well as Mike Rossi of GO-Biz and Economic Development is that if the State of California, even starting right here with the two ports in San Pedro Bay, can create a market-maker environment - and I believe Dr. Lyou referenced that from earlier conversations as well - we can give confidence to those manufacturers and tiered suppliers that they will have a customer. And they can then pour in investment in order to make that technology available. It is again under the category of aspiration in some people's minds. But having a direct relationship and line of sight with folks who make the goods that we want to deploy here on the port is

going to be an integral part of this strategy now and down line.

And there are many other headwinds, but it doesn't mean we stop there. And those choices that we make going forward to be that forward-leaning entity as a collective here in the State of California, I think that we can see great success.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you. Point well taken. Thank you very much.

Okay. No other comments.

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We will have the staff proceed to convene the working group.

Thank you very much, Mr. Seroka, and to all of our speakers this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: May I, Chair. I think we need a five-minute break.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Actually I was going to suggest that we take an even longer break. How about a 15-minute break. We need to give our audio-visual team a little bit of a break.

Okay. We will reconvene at 2:50.

(Off record: 2:34 p.m.)

(Thereupon a recess was taken.)

(On record: 3:08 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. We will reconvene the

State Lands Commission meeting.

And I believe our next item is Item 60. This is also an informational update on the Port of Long Beach Community Impact Study.

And why don't we have the staff presentation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Senior Staff Counsel Kathryn Colson will be making this presentation.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. Thanks.

Kathryn. Good afternoon.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was

Presented as follows.)

STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: Hi, Commissioners.

This staff presentation is to provide an update regarding the Port of Long Beach's efforts to mitigate the direct impacts of port-related operations on neighboring communities through an adoption of the Port's Community Impact Study. And the city Long Beach

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: And the city of Long
Beach acting through the Port is a trustee of sovereign
tide and submerged lands located within the Long Beach
Harbor District. And that includes 7600 acres of land and
water and 22 shipping terminals.

The Port's granted lands and resources are held in trust for the people of California and must be used for

Public Trust purposes including water-related commerce, navigation and fisheries.

And the Port is a trustee for the lands and any revenue generated from the lands. Any use of trust lands or trust resources for non-Trust or purely local purposes violates the Public Trust Doctrine and the Port's fiduciary duties.

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STAFF ATTORNEY COLSON: In May of 2016 the Port of Long Beach completed a community impact study to identify the direct impacts of port-related operations on the local community, and community-based mitigation measures to relieve these impacts. The study was released for public comment in April of 2016, and was approved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners on July 25th.

As discussed earlier, ports may conduct discretionary mitigation that is not mandated by CEQA under certain conditions; and these conditions include:

Number one: That the Port operations are directly responsible for the impacts being mitigated;

Two: There's a nexus between the direct impacts and the proposed mitigation;

Three: The proposed mitigation is proportional to the impacts and that the mitigation is not inconsistent with the Public Trust Doctrine or the Port's overall

management responsibilities for the granted lands.

The Port's Community Impact Study analyzed four key resources: Air quality, traffic, noise, and water quality. And through a CEQA-like analysis, the study provided a legal justification for expending Port funds for certain categories of mitigation, projects located off port property, by demonstrating a direct nexus between the Port operations and those environmental impacts; and then quantifying the proportion attributable to the Port operations.

Importantly the study appropriately focuses on the direct impacts of the Port's operations and proposes potential mitigation strategies that avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce those impacts over time.

Even with the community impact study, each proposed project that the Port seeks to fund must be carefully analyzed on its own merits and determined to be consistent with the body of law governing the use of Port funds. And because of these complex legal restrictions, the Port of Long Beech staff has involved Commission staff early in the process of developing the study and has continued to seek staff input as the process has evolved. And this early engagement and collaboration between Commission staff and Port staff we think has been very beneficial and contributed to a document that we believe

has strong legal justification and that should help the Port in funding appropriate mitigation projects in accordance with the laws.

Thank you. I'm available for any questions.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much, Kathryn.

Any questions at this point?

Okay. Do we have a Port of Long Beach representative?

Yes.

MR. CAMERON: Madam Chair, Commissioners. My name is Rick Cameron. I am the managing director of Planning and Environmental Affairs for the Port of Long Beach. Thank you from the previous item allow me to come up and expressing our continued interest in collaborating with the Port of Los Angeles. I think that's very important. And a lot of the background that Gene presented in terms of what's happening at the Port now -- in the past, now, and, more importantly, what we're looking at in the future is very similar to the Port of Long Beach.

We have -- are in the process of completing our overall strategic plan, looking for 2017 moving forward, and having a very comprehensive process.

We're also looking at a variety of other high level initiatives, one being updating our port master plan

and in a comprehensive way that has not been done in a while. And part of that is developing tools and understanding; and where is our industry going, where does the port need to be when it comes to infrastructure, and how are we going to do that in a very sustainable way?

That also goes to the continual investment in our emission reductions, whether it's on the terminals or as part of our overall operations working with stakeholders. So...

In addition, to that, since 2009 the Port has invested 17.4 million in community-based projects to mitigate the impacts of port-related development. Last year, our Board of Harbor Commissioners directed staff to explore ways of providing more long-term sustainable funding for community-based mitigation programs within the restrictions of the Public Trust Doctrine, which governs the use of port funds, as you know.

Under the Public Trust Doctrine all aspects of community mitigation from the types of projects funded to the dollar amounts allocated must have a nexus to port operations, and the Port can mitigate only its fair share of those impacts.

Which one do I use? I'm sorry. This one?

For the sake of time, I'll go through this, and then I'll -- I can withdraw some of the slides as it comes

up.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

MR. CAMERON: We developed a multi-step process to achieve this goal. The first step is to conduct a study to analyze and quantify our impacts on the community, as Commission staff just alluded to. And the second step is to develop the framework for getting those dollars out into the community for appropriation mitigation projects.

And I want to make this distinction. These are funds and projects in the community. These are much different than the types of what I would call primary types of projects and strategies for emission reductions within the context of the Port boundaries as well as part of our overall operations. That's the primary investment that we make in terms of direct emission reductions and health risk benefit, and this is projects out in the community and those funds.

We needed to take this stepped approach because the Port funds can be spent only for the benefit of all Californians under the State's Public Trust Doctrine.

Ports can mitigate community impacts only if there's a nexus to port operations and that the mitigation is proportional to the port's share of the impact.

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MR. CAMERON: State Lands staff gave us very specific guidance as to how we approach this impact study. First, we only looked at the direct impacts of the Port of Long Beach operations, which means impacts arising from land owned, operated, and controlled by the Port.

We recognize the community may experience impacts associated with third-party warehouses and container storage yards. But per State Lands, these impacts are not direct port impacts.

Also the impact study uses quantitative methodologies similar to a CEQA document. Unlike CEQA, however, the impact study looks only at the current conditions, not future impacts. CEQA is the mechanism to address future impacts associated with new developments, and the impacts and mitigation measures would be identified at that point in time.

Again, this impact study is a technical document that must meet certain legal standards and under the Public Trust Doctrine.

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MR. CAMERON: The Port conducted a State-required study to quantify port-related impacts in the areas of air quality and health risk, traffic and mobility, noise, and water quality. These areas were selected based upon

guidance from State Lands and a review of previous community concerns on port-related projects and initiatives, including comments on past CEQA documents. And they are most strongly associated with community impacts outside of the harbor district. The impact study identified the nexus between the impacts and port operations as well as the Port's proportion of those impacts.

In addition, we identified the list of potential mitigation strategies to address these impacts.

The study was released for public comment and was finalized this past July.

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MR. CAMERON: Once we completed the impact study we needed to monetize the impacts in order to come up with a dollar amount for mitigation. The dollar amount for community mitigation was required to have a nexus to the direct impacts identified in the impact study and presented only to the Port's representative -- only the Port of Long Beach's share of the impacts.

And I've said that a couple times here in this presentation. It's important because as part of the comments we received from the nexus study that we had prepared in draft and received comment -- public comments, as well as from the monetization, a lot of -- there's

concern that the numbers and the data that we were using wasn't jibing with other studies. There's a lot of studies from a regional or a port-wide, and so we just wanted to make it abundantly clear that we just took our portion of those impacts and monetized it. So we're not disputing those other numbers. It's just what we use for this particular study for our study -- for our program.

In addition we developed the investment plan, a high level document that establishes the framework for the community mitigation fund and defines structure for administering the funds.

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MR. CAMERON: To monetizing the impacts we utilized metrics that had already been established by regulatory agencies from monetizing the impacts.

Air quality. We used operating emission fees promulgated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District for NOx and PM. And we gave extra weight to PM, consistent with the Air Resources Board practice, in order to account for health risk.

For greenhouse gases we used the AQMD's off-site mitigation cost.

These approaches yielded a total amount for air quality of roughly 21.4 million.

For traffic and noise, we used metrics for the --

from the Federal Highway Administration. The highway cost allocation study provides the incremental cost of congestion and traffic-related noise, yielding roughly 20.5 million for port-related traffic impacts and 3 million for noise.

For water quality impacts we derived a cost based on regional mitigation estimates provided by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, which yielded \$1.4 million.

In total, we identified 46.4 million in overall mitigation costs associated with the nexus and the impaction port operations.

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MR. CAMERON: The funding will be spent on projects that fall within the four focus areas as described on the screen. And the specific mitigation projects were identified in the impact study to mitigate the port-related impacts. These projects vary from air filters to buffer parks to bike infrastructure to stormwater treatment.

This is much different than the original program that the Port developed in 2009, 2010, which really only focused on air and air quality. So what we see here is a much broader look at the different types of mitigation

going beyond air quality and health risk. Noise, traffic, and water - these are new focal areas that were not part of our previous program that we had established back in 2009.

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MR. CAMERON: Based upon the impacts study, we identified the areas that experience the greatest direct impacts from port operations. We then established a priority zone where the funding would be directed and a larger eligibility zone within all projects -- within which all projects must occur.

It's a little hard to tell maybe up on the screen, but the darker green is the priority and then the eligibility zone covers pretty much the swath of the City of Long Beach.

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MR. CAMERON: The 46.4 million in funding identified in the -- for this program is in addition to the Port's other community mitigation commitments that we made previously.

Previously we committed approximately 18.2 million on community grant programs with funding from developed projects including Middle Harbor, the replacement of the Gerald Desmond bridge, and several terminal and infrastructure improvement projects. And

these were done with our -- through our CEQA process.

In total, the Port is committing 65 million. This is the largest voluntary community mitigation commitment ever made by a seaport.

Additionally, going forward, if there are new development projects with significant impacts identified through the environmental review process, we recommend those projects would be also contributing to this overall program, ensuring new revenue sources in the future.

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MR. CAMERON: And this identifies additional investments that the Port also makes beyond this specific mitigation program. On an annual basis, 5 percent of our net revenue after all of our bills are paid goes directly to the City of Long Beach Tidelands. It's a tidelands transfer. Those dollars are used for funds such as new restrooms, marinas and things within the coastal zone and within legitimate use of the tidelands Trust funds within the City of Long Beach outside of the Port Harbor District.

We also have annual sponsorships for our community, and NGO and other groups, as well as educational programs; and then overall incentives that we do for our customers totals about 5 million.

So in addition to what we have identified as a

moving-forward, sustainable funding for these programs, we in addition have 24 million roughly on an annual basis that is going to community environmental benefit programs.

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MR. CAMERON: One of the biggest -- three -there were three goals that our board gave us. One was to
expand the project list that we originally had; the other
was to relook at the zones; and then the third was to have
sustainable funding. And we were able to accomplish that
working right up front with the State Lands Commission,
starting with Jennifer and her team. And I'm very
appreciative of her and her team's professionalism
throughout this. Chairman Yee, I know that our
Commissioner and -- Commissioner Egosque and Commissioner
Bynam, we met in your office. I appreciate your
leadership and your guidance coming from the Commission
directly on this and the importance of this.

And so this was a letter that was submitted just prior to our board adopting the new program. And I think it really does set kind of a path moving toward the right way, working with the State Lands Commission, following the doctrine guidance, but also looking for us to use those dollars for those communities that are most impacted from goods movement and ports.

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MR. CAMERON: So with that being said, this is a little bit of a timeline moving forward. Now that our board has moved forward with adopting the investment plan and the overall study, we're going to be moving forward with developing guidelines. That will be a very -- we'll go through a public process as well with workshops. We're also going to be establishing with recommendations from our mayor and city council an advisory group.

We had a previous advisory group with the older program, which included some members from regulatory agencies, as well as community members that were recommended by the mayor and the city council.

We're going to take a little bit of a different format. We probably moving forward don't need the direct representation from the regulatory agencies. We want it to be a full citizen advisory group, staff led. And then ultimately, once we have the guidelines reviewed, our board adopts them, we would hope that in -- sometime in 2017 we would move out with the solicitations. Once those proposals come in, the advisory group there will be to review based upon criteria and the guidelines of making recommendations ultimately to the Board of Harbor Commissioners for how those funds should be spent on certain projects.

With regards to the funding piece, what our

board -- what we recommend, and our board has approved so far, which there is flexibility, is that moving forward on an annual basis, when we go through our budgetary process, we will identify the types of projects we want to prioritize for that particular year for the Mitigation Grant Program. It would be part of our overall budgetary process. Roughly we're estimating that about 2 percent of our budget would be identified for these programs.

Depending on where we are and where on any given basis, if there's more dollars that need to go on a particular year, that's at the board's discretion. If there are certain other responsibilities that the board has, it could be a

little bit less. Ultimately the board committed to the 46

million over a 12- to 15-year period.

There's also -- the board asked as well as other stakeholders to be very transparent and do annual reports on how those dollars were spent, the types of projects, the benefits, as well as doing a check-in overall on the program; what has changed within the overall port, do we need to relook it and revisit maybe the impact study and the dollars. And so this will be an ongoing process, and we will also make sure that we're updating State Lands on every step of the way.

So with that being said, I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much for the presentation.

Questions.

Actually I had one question I was going to ask you, but I think I know the answer. And that was whether there was any additional assistance the Commission can provide? But it sounds like it's time for us to back off so you can relate to the more citizens-based approach.

MR. CAMERON: You don't have to back off.

(Laughter.)

MR. CAMERON: We appreciate your engagement and being proactive and working with our board on this. You know, when our board first gave us direction, they were like, do this and do that. And we said, "Well, wait a minute. Our first step is we have to meet with State Lands," because that's what we did the first round in the program, "and make sure that we're all on the same page and we don't get too far ahead of ourselves, and then do, you know, busy work that's not going to be beneficial and useful for the end goal."

And so I think as we move forward we'll do check-ins with the State Lands. So I -- you know, we want to make sure that if new things pop up, that we are engaging you and we'll continue to do that.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: We appreciate that very much.

1 | Thank you.

We do have several public speakers on this item. Let me call them up.

Jesse Marquez, followed by Nidia Erceg and Yair Crane.

And I'm just going to point you to the time light in front of you.

MR. MARQUEZ: How many minutes?

CHAIRPERSON YEE: About three minute.

MR. MARQUEZ: My name is Jesse Marquez. I'm a lifetime Wilmington and harbor resident. I'm also the founder and executive director of the Coalition for a Safe Environment. We're an environmental justice organization formed in 2001; and our priority has been in the review of Port of L.A. and Port of Long Beach project EIRs as well as the petroleum industry.

I do want to applaud the Port of Long Beach for being the first to complete its land-use study. This is the type of document that we, the public, have asked for many, many times.

But as a comparison, the Port of L.A. is also completing their land-use study. So I would ask that you take time to be able to compare the two side by side.

Because when you compare the Long Beach to the Port of L.A., it is about 50 percent of what the Port of L.A.'s

doing. So it's great to be able to see where you have competing ports, each producing a report, whereas one has gone further and beyond what the other one has done. And I participated in that.

I do want to comment and that we do -- I and our organization and we, the public, do disagree with one of the State Lands' positions whereby you state that only Public Trust funds can be used on, you know, port property.

Well, what you have to do is also compare yourself to what CEQA law states. CEQA law states that a port will evaluate both direct and indirect impacts. So container, storage yards, warehouse, and things of that nature, which you say do not apply, do apply under CEQA.

Another thing you have to understand is that comparing today, 2016, to 50 years ago, 40 -- at that time, 50 years ago, 90 percent of all port operations and related port operations all took place on port tidelands property.

And over the last 50 years, all -- I'd say 40 to 50 percent of those operations have been now forcing the tenant off port property in order to conduct the business. Container storage was always done on port property. We just completed a study in Wilmington as part Port of L.A. Harbor Community Benefit Study -- Foundation's Land-Use

Study. We counted 106 container storage yards in Wilmington as of the July 31st. That means trucks have to come from somewhere. That means they're coming La Habra, Orange County, San Fernando Valley. But before they can go to the Port of L.A. or Port of Long Beach they must stop to put gas, they must stop and pick up a chassis. Chassis are stored off port property. Then they go to the port. And then they pick up a chassis, but then they have to go to inspection. Some inspections on port property, some inspections off port property. Some have to be fumigated. The ports have pretty much eliminated fumigation facilities on port property, so they have to go off port property.

that need to be taken a look at, and that we would like to have possibly some other future State Lands meetings where we can discuss in more detail these off-port property.

Because when we're talking about like the Port of L.A., they own over 500/600 acres off port property. They want to build BNSF SCIG project four miles away in the community. Is that port property? We need to know that and what laws do apply to the off-port property, while you push it upon the City of L.A.

Port of L.A. and its tenant did not tell city planning department that they were now doing fumigation

1 off port property in Wilmington adjacent to children playing in a yard in their home. No one knew about it 2 3 until the school district told us that they had to 4 disqualify two locations because of the high methyl 5 bromide concentrations in the air. Methyl bromide has 6 been banned in 90 percent of the planet; yet it's used at 7 the ports. That's giving you one other kind of an 8 example.

And I thank you for this time.

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CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Mr. Marquez.

Ms. Lucchesi, any comments on the limited flexibility.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: I'm happy to wrap-up with comments after maybe we hear from the other two, because I think I might be able to address a lot of the things that are raised, if that's okay.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Sure. Okay.

Next we have -- there you go.

MS. ERCEG: Thank you for allowing me to address this again. We've been doing a lot of reading in the last few months, so this was another really interesting deep dive into planning of the ports.

First, we're very supportive of the Port's plan and effort in identifying the air, water, noise, and traffic as an investment-focused area. I know the staff

put a significant amount of time and effort into the creation of this plan and this nexus.

As the Port knows first hand, moving forward zero emissions is a costly endeavor. We welcome the commitment to make this transition while taking in consideration sensitive receptors like children and the aging that live in these priority zones.

Significant progress has been made to advance the development of these technologies, and we expect that zero emissions operations will be feasible very close to the future. They're actually already feasible now.

Second, I really appreciate the planning effort that has gone into this, because collaboratively they worked as a strong partner between agencies, industry, and stakeholders. And one of the things that I am questioning is whether or not we could urge that a higher priority be placed on environmental and health benefits in prioritizing the projects, as you can see that the guidelines have yet to be developed.

So one other concern is that when we first met I think two weeks ago, we saw the plan, it was adopted, created by an ordinance. We were given a 12-year timeline, and today I heard 15 years -- 12 to 15 years. So the proportionality is a concern. This is one year's worth of impacts.

I did also note that the number went from 42- to 65 million, so I know that, you know, more money's coming from somewhere. But if it's being spent in 15 years, then that's something that we need to pay attention to, is that proportionality.

Finally we ask the Port expand utilization of funds to review every five years if possible and really reevaluate the efficacy of the program while it continues to do its forecasting. And I hope that you stay closely to monitor that.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

Mr. Crane.

MR. CRANE: Thank you very much, Chairwoman and the Commissioners. My name is Yair Crane. I represent Young professionals in Energy, Los Angeles.

We wanted to commend the Port of Long Beach on their efforts.

Just very briefly -- it's already been said. But I think that this is a great model of how we can bring all parties together at a table, you know, and get a dollar going that can actually benefit all the parties.

And the community impact study and the communication with your staff actually can set a model not only for other ports in the U.S. but around the world of

how to really impact investments in the community.

And I guess my last comment would be, when we look at direct or indirect impacts that Port of Long Beach is doing, one item which may be of -- you know, something that you may want to consider in the future to discuss is future plans for the energy island which actually will directly and indirectly bring grid stability and resiliency to the entire community. That isn't obviously part of the community impact study but it is one of these other initiatives that the Port is undertaking, you know, long-term strategy. So, again, direct, indirect impacts to the community through that project as well.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

Is there any other public speakers on this item? Commissioner comments?

Ms. Lucchesi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Okay. So we've heard a lot about, both in the previous item and this item, the intensity of community impacts that stem from port operations and the surrounding industrial operations surrounding ports. This is an extremely challenging problem to address and to solve on so many different levels, both physically in terms of actually mitigating for these cumulative impacts but also on the legal side of

things.

These lands and resources were granted to the cities of Los Angeles and Long Beach and elsewhere throughout the State in trust. It's not unlike a personal trust that you may set up for your family. There are specific terms that these ports have to manage these trust lands, resources, the air and the water; and the revenues, the assets under. And those are guided by the specific legislative granting statutes; those are guided by case law going all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court; and it's guided by the California Constitution, which talks about the gift of public funds.

And so, in addition, the ports also have fiduciary duties that come along with being a trustee of these lands and resources and assets on behalf of the entire State of California.

So when you put all of that together - and we're talking about in these situations mitigating for community impacts deriving from port and -- port operations and then the surrounding industrial operations that have a nexus to port operations - it's really outside of the project-specific CEQA process. So CEQA is really applied to proposed projects looking prospectively out, not retrosp -- not looking backwards.

And what we're talking about here is a really

distinct category of impacts that aren't captured under CEQA law.

We as a staff, and I know the Commission including past commissions, fully support and demand that the ports mitigate for their impacts in accordance with CEQA for their projects.

But what we're talking about here is different than project-specific-related, CEQA-related impacts. And so this then puts us in this other category of having to strive for that balance of addressing these real community impacts that have -- that are significant problems and challenges for the people that live and work and recreate in these areas surrounding the ports and balance that against what the law provides on all levels.

And I think we've experienced this as staff with the Port of L.A. and most recently the subject of this informational item with the Port of Long Beach, is that when we can collaborate and we get in on the ground floor as a staff, and we understand what the communities' goals are, what the other stakeholders' goals are, what the ports' goals are, we can usually find a path to get there. It's just, from our perspective -- and this may sound bureaucratic, but from my perspective, it's making sure that there's legally defensible justification for expending statewide public funds in certain ways, and the

responsibility that comes with that. We can usually find that justification if there's that collaboration from the beginning.

Item 61.

I think where there's frustration about positions that the Commission and the Commission staff has taken is because it's been a situation of being reactive. And I know our staff does not want to be in that position. We are -- we try and pride ourselves on resolution seekers and creative problem solving.

And so, again, I think, reflective of the Commission's discussion with the Port of L.A. item and reflected in this informational item, is we are in a collaborative mode. And that's how we want to move forward to address these really significant real problems facing the ports and the communities surrounding them.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Lucchesi.

All right. No other comments on this item.

We will move to the next general item. That's

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: The next item is an action item. And our senior science policy advisor,

Jennifer DeLeon, will be giving staff's presentation. And the Commission is being asked to consider a tribal consultation policy.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great.

Good afternoon.

SCIENCE POLICY ADVISOR DeLEON: Good afternoon, Chairwoman Yee, Commissioners. I'm Jennifer DeLeon. And for this item I'm here representing you as your designated tribal liaison. This is the Calendar Item 61. It's regarding the Commission's consideration of a tribal consultation policy.

As background, in managing our vast holdings of sovereign and school lands across the State and offshore, the Commission recognizes that Native American tribes have used many of these lands, waterways, and resources to support their cultures and ways of life for millennia, and that these tribes and their members have unique and valuable knowledge and practices for conserving and using these resources sustainably.

Over the past year, the Commission, coordinating with Native American tribes and the Governor's tribal advisor, has developed this tribal consultation policy to ensure effective and mutually beneficial coordination that is transparent, respectful, meaningful and, most of all, continuous.

In addition, this policy recognizes Governor

Brown's Executive Order B-10-11, that encourages all

agencies and departments to develop consultation policies
to improve coordination with California Native American

tribes and to facilitate incorporating meaningful input from tribes into each agency and department's activities and decisions.

The proposed policy that we are putting forward will also facilitate the Commission's compliance with Assembly Bill 52, which provides for notification and consultation requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act.

During the development process for this policy draft versions were sent to the chairpersons of all 109 federally recognized, also the 46 non-federally recognized tribes in California. We were seeking their input, their ideas, and any must-haves or major issues that they wanted to consult on.

Commission staff also convened a tribal consultation policy meeting in Sacramento at our headquarters. That was attended by the Governor's tribal advisor, Jennifer, and three tribal chairpersons -- two tribal chairpersons and a designated representative.

The proposed policy in front of you today incorporates the recommendations and suggestions from this process that has taken place over the past 12 months.

Staff believes the proposed policy will enhance the Commission's relationships with California's tribes and also provide a platform for the Commission to gain

insights from the tribes' unique knowledge and expertise.

They often have a great vast deal of tribal ecological knowledge that we could really benefit from from their use of the landscape.

This policy will also facilitate implementation of Strategy 3.2 of our Commission's own strategic plan.

And with that summary, I will conclude and respectfully recommend the Commission adopt the proposed consultation policy attached to Item 61.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. Thank you, Ms. DeLeon.
Ms. Ortega.

ACTING COMMISSIONER ORTEGA: Yeah, I'll move approval of the tribal policy. And I want to compliment the staff on the process that was used to create it. And also I thought it had very respectful and informative language. So I think that reflects well on the Commission and the role of the tribal consultation.

So happy to move the item.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Great. Thank you.

We have a motion by Commission Ortega.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: Second.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Second by Mr. Williams.

Without objection.

Staff recommendation is adopted.

Thank you.

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1 All right. Our next item is Public Comment.

Oh, actually we have Item 34, I believe, to return to.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes. We do have Item 34. That was on the consent calendar but pulled to the regular agenda.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Right.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Brian Bugsch, our Chief of our Land Management Division, will be giving staff's brief presentation.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Good afternoon.

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF BUGSCH: Good afternoon, Commissioners.

(Thereupon an overhead presentation was Presented as follows.)

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF BUGSCH: My name is Brian Bugsch, Chief of the Commission's Land Management Division. I'm here today to present on Item C34 regarding Lease Number PRC 3244.1, a general lease, other use, or -- to Margaret Ann Hohly.

The item requests you to consider issuance of a new lease for an existing dock, a boat dock access ramp, and a cantilevered deck, with an enclosure in Huntington Harbor.

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LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF BUGSCH: The State of California acquired fee ownership of the Huntington and Midway Channels in 1962 as a result of a land exchange entered into between the Commission and the Huntington Harbor Corporation.

In 2008, the Commission issued recreational pier lease at this location to Robert and Lois Hohly for an existing boat dock. That lease expired in August 2008.

From 2009 to 2013, the Commission staff sent requests to the homeowners for an application submittal.

Staff received an expense deposit but no application in 2011. And an application was submitted in July of 2013.

In November 2013 ownership in the upland property was transferred to the current applicant, Ms. Hohly. For various reasons including ongoing litigation in Huntington Harbor, the application has been on hold. The application is now ready for the Commission's consideration.

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LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF BUGSCH: It is staff's understanding that Ms. Hohly's concerns revolve around the payment of the lease application fee of \$1,525 and annual rent. Our staff was in the hallway talking with Ms. Hohly, so they may have some updates as to some other concerns. And we've been in communication over the

past couple days with her via email.

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At the time of our prior lease there was no rent associated with the boat dock because of the laws in effect at that time. However, beginning in 2012, legislation was passed directing the Commission to charge fair annual rent for the use of State Lands for private recreational piers. Moreover, the prior lease did not include provisions addressing the cantilevered deck. Had the Commission been aware of the existing cantilevered deck at that time, annual rent for that occupation would have been included consistent with the Commission's practice throughout Huntington Harbor and the rest of the State.

And Proposed Annual rent for this lease is \$3,627, consistent with the Commission's practice for other leases in Huntington Harbor. Rent was calculated using the Category 1 And Category 2 Southern California benchmarks. Rent for the boat dock and access ramp are calculated using the Category 1 benchmark; and rent for the cantilevered deck was calculated using the Category 2 benchmark, with the enclosed portion of the deck being calculated at the undiscounted rate. This is because the applicant has full utility of the enclosed portion of that deck.

The open portion of the cantilevered deck was

calculated at the discounted rate. This is consistent with how staff calculates rent throughout the State.

That concludes my presentation.

Ms. Hohly is present and would like to address the Commission.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Yes, please.

Thank you.

Good afternoon, Ms. Hohly.

MS. HOHLY: Thank you.

It's a little intimidating as a houseowner when you're following the Port of L.A. and the Port of Long Beach and a few other things, et cetera.

Part of the things that were said were not a hundred percent true, and I'm not here because I don't think that there should be a fee for a dock. I'm not against that. What I feel it should be is fair and level. And it should be appropriate.

I also -- one of the comments - I just jump - he made is that they started doing the lease and I never returned the application. Your application was 16 pages long, including grazing rights, environmental impact, and a variety of other totally bizarre things that I have no idea what they were. I contacted the State Commission and said, "How do I fill this out?" They said, "Well, just

fill out the part that's applying." I said, "How do I know what applies?"

The reason you never got an application back is nobody ever helped me fill out the application. You would have gotten it back. I would have tried to do it. I've done it all long. I've paid for my parents. It was my parents' house that just passed away recently.

So, anyhow you didn't get an application because nobody helped me fill it out.

The current person said, "Well, we could have crossed out a few pages and just left you the pages to do." I said, "Why in the heck didn't you do it?"

You know, make it reasonable. We're willing to do it.

One of the things that I'm concerned with is two parts: The lease that I came to you today is one that I got yesterday in the mail. So my time to get back to you and to talk about it was not really timely. Little over a week ago I was notified that the lease was going to be retroactive back to the date of the transfer of the trust from the death of my parents. So back to November 24th.

If you turn to -- I actually have a PowerPoint here. Well, if you have the documents here, if you go to page 3.

The charge that was there was 2,720 -- and I have

been working with Grace and Ken and -- no two more.

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--000--

MS. HOHLY: There -- for the amount of that dock, which was from November 24th through August 8th. And that's 259 days. The fraction of that is 70.96 percent. Which if you do the math based on the fee that's in the lease of 3,627 times 70.96, it's 2,573 point -- rounded off to 2574.

The fee that you had was \$2,720. And I never got a justification. I sent an email saying, "How did you calculate this? What justification do you have? This is the fraction of the year that was there, and yet you're charging me 2720 when I see that the number of days is 2574. It doesn't make sense."

The other thing that was also a concern to me, if you go back to page 2 of the PowerPoint.

One more back.

One more forward.

There.

This is the State Lands Commission benchmarks, which appear on your website. And it was the only place I could find the benchmarks as to the justification for how the fees were determined. Now, Ken and Grace have gone through them with me, and I understand how they were

there. But I also understand that they're not publicly available. And I've -- when I had asked previously how they determined that one part of the deck was \$240 a square foot times 9 percent return, and the other was only \$60 times 9 percent return -- this was on the back page of the handout, the original one -- when I looked at the enclosure for category 2 it says its 5.4. That's 60 times 9 percent. And so I'm getting a charge on that back page for half the deck at 240 by square foot. So instead of it being \$6,000, it's \$2400.

Now, this enclosure, as they say, is livable. It still has the same Brown & Jordan furniture on the outside as it has on the inside. And when the dog pees on the tile, I wash it down and it will run right out into the water. So it's not exactly airtight.

Yes, it does have glass walls. But if you've ever been there trying to watch the Christmas parade in the middle of winter, you'd be happy to have some glass walls for a windbreaker. It gets pretty cold out there. And when my mom was only 85 pounds, she got really cold out there. So it was important.

So as I looked at these fees, and on the first page where I had done it, where it had said deck ramp, I calculated it at the 540, the fee is considerably different if we don't include that as an enclosure.

I was also told that it's based on the land value. And I understand this is an enhancement to my land value. I'm not bitching about that.

\$60, I'll pay. 240, when I can wash the dog urine down out of an enclosed room? Yeah, it doesn't blow like a hurricane in there, but it's still not real warm.

And still the same lawn furniture that's inside that, it's inside the other. It's not an actual livable room.

So, anyhow, that one of the concerns that I have, was the justification on the cost on that.

And I went to -- as I said, I just got the lease. I was told a little over a week ago the other cost. And I couldn't sit here and say how can I sign a lease for amounts that don't seem real. I can't calculate them. I can't figure it out. I never got the justification till today as to how the value for differential was determined. The value implies that there's only one value for Category 2. But yet there's more than one value. "But we don't publish them. We don't tell you what they are. We just make them up."

I talked to the person up there, which was Sandy. She said, "Well, I have a sheet of paper that I use." I said, "Send it to me." I'm still waiting. It's not on your website. It isn't a published sign. But yet I'm expected to just pony up.

I mean, I'm asking for fairness.

The other thing is that I'm now being asked to release, that is, 3,600 and change, almost 3,700, plus an additional 2574 if we do the revised rate. Plus you want a million dollar liability, which is \$1,340 charge, and then a \$1500 processing fee. That's 9 thousand plus dollars. I don't know about your bank account, but it's not sitting in mine. And I've asked, "Can I get a payment plan? You're asking for almost two years worth of fees." I don't know about any of you. Any of you have that much money sitting around just ready to write this check to the state?

I don't see a lot of you going, "Yeah, I'm ready to go."

So it's a matter of asking for something that -- and I asked for a payment plan. The answer was, "I'll get back to you." I'm still waiting.

So, anyhow, basically I'm here to just sort of say I want the lease to be a fair lease. I'm not against paying a reasonable fee. I just want to make sure that it is level and fair and calculated correctly. And, you know -- and since you want almost two years, I want a little bit of payment plan maybe, since that's a little hard to swallow overnight.

But I want to thank you for the time and thank

1 | you very much.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you, Ms. Hohly for coming forward.

Ms. Lucchesi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yeah. First, I want to apologize sincerely to Mrs. Hohly for the frustration that she has felt dealing with our staff over this application over the many years. I know our staff has tried their best to communicate clearly about the lease application and what was expected and that sort of thing. Obviously we did not do a good enough job.

And there does seem to be some inconsistency with the back rent as well as some additional discussion that needs to occur in regards to her request for a payment plan. That is something that would need to be approved by the Commission.

But what I propose to the Commission at this point is to defer action on this item so we can go back and make sure that we are very clear and we spend the time that we need to spend with Mrs. Hohly to explain the state process, the expectations, the terms of the lease, as well as explore what the options for a payment plan look like.

 $\label{eq:want--so-that} \mbox{ What I do want-- so that would be my } \\ \mbox{recommendation at this point.}$

What I do want to make sure is -- on the record

is that what staff is proposing here is consistent with how we approach every single Huntington Harbor applicant that has improvements, decks, docks, enclosed structures located on State property; and that in turn is consistent with the way that we approach these types of uses and applications throughout the State.

So after we do spend the time with Mrs. Hohly and bring this lease application back to you for your consideration, it will include the elements that you're seeing now. But hopefully we do a much better job at walking her through the process and spending the time that we need to in order to explain the rationale and the reasoning behind our recommendation, and also that we spend the time that we need to checking our own math.

So that would be my recommendation at this point.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Very well. Thank you,

Ms. Lucchesi.

So without objection.

ACTING COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS: Motion.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Motion by Mr. Williams.

ACTING COMMISSIONER ORTEGA: Second.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Second by Commission Ortega.

Without objection, we will defer this matter so the staff can work further with Mrs. Hohly.

MS. HOHLY: Thank you. Does this mean it goes to

another agenda or are we just going to defer and then finish up and make the recommendation?

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION CHIEF BUGSCH: It will come back to another Commission meeting.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: It will come back to another Commission meeting.

MS. HOHLY: Well, we're going to get to be good friends.

(Laughter.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Hopefully, you won't need to -- you won't need to participate if you're happy with the lease.

MS. HOHLY: Well, I basically want the lease to stay consistent. And good parts of it now are not a problem. It's just some of the inconsistencies. And I don't intend to -- my dad was a CPA, and he says you read it all. And you know what happens when you teach a kid to read? She does.

And so, you know, basically I read it through and I said there's some inconsistencies. It's not a matter of that the general thing is not passable by me. It's that it has to be accurate. My CPA dad would be turning over in his grave if I signed something that had wrong math in it.

So it's just a matter of -- it's not a matter of

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    I need to push it off as much as just get it right.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Yeah. And we want to get it
3
    right as well. So give us the time to --
             EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yeah. I want to
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    assure her that this is not her fault.
5
                                            That this is, you
6
    know, our job to make this right. And hopefully it won't
7
   pose too much more of a burden on her.
8
             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Right.
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             Great.
                     Thank you.
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             All right. Thank you very much.
             And I believe our next item now is Public
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    Comment. And we have a series public speakers. As I call
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13
    your name, please come forward, introduce yourself for the
14
    record, and you'll have three minutes to speak.
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             First I have Jerilyn Lopez Mendoza.
16
             Is Jerilyn still here?
17
             Okay. She may have left, but she spoke
18
   previously.
             Kathleen Woodfield?
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20
             AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's left.
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Peter Warren. He spoke
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22 on an earlier item.
23 And these may have been folks that signed in
24 twice to speak.

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Amanda Winchell, Surfrider Foundation. And this

relates to the Martin's Beach issue.

MS. WINCHELL: Commissions, thank you for your time, again. My name is Amanda Winchell, Policy Coordinator for the Surfrider Foundation. I'm here on behalf of the Surfrider Foundation, our 250,000 supporters who cherish beach access, and the people of California and beyond who are hoping that a permanent access solution can be reached at Martin's Beach in San Mateo County.

We've appeared before the Commission a number of times since SB 968 went into effect January 2015, which marked the beginning of a year-long easement purchase, a negotiation between this agency and the property owner, Vinod Khosla.

When the end of 2015 came around, which marked the last weeks of the negotiation period, we encouraged the Commission to consider other means of acquisition, such as exercising eminent domain. This Commission most certainly has exercised its best efforts to negotiate in good faith with Mr. Khosla and has continued to do so even to this late date in August 2016. Surfrider Foundation and its supporters are very grateful for this.

The time has come however to take action. The gate at Martin's Beach was locked to the public in 2010, although a judge has ordered the gate be opened, which it is on occasion. There is no guarantee that it will be

open next year or even tomorrow when, for example, a three-generation family drives all the way from the valley with the hopes of visiting.

In addition to being a physical barrier to access, which is especially problematic for the elderly, the gate acts as a psychological barrier to those who wish to be law-abiding citizens but whose understanding of a gate is that whatever path the gate crosses is closed.

So please let me leave you with the words of a woman named Terri Lawrence, who is one of the many who love this beach so much, in the hopes that it will inspire this Commission to take further action.

"I'm not an activist or a conservationist. I am just a mom who wants to share family traditions with my son. My grandfather built a cabin on Martin's Beach in the 1940s and it was part of our family for over 50 years. It was a place for family gatherings. We enjoyed smelting, exploring the tide pools, watching the pelicans dive for fish, observing the sea lions, or just enjoying the beautiful scenery. As children our job was to collect all the smelt that were dumped from the nets and place them in buckets. Later our families would cook them up for dinner. We enjoyed going to the store, buying our candy necklace, or just hanging out and listening to the fishermen tell their stories.

"This is a special place with a long deep-rooted history. There are hundreds and probably thousands that would consider Martin's Beach a special place to them. This beach should be open to the public for all to enjoy and respect. Please help us to preserve history, tradition, and nature by ensuring this beach is available for all to enjoy and care for.

"Although the new owners are trying to get us to forget about it by painting over the sign and pretending Martin's Beach doesn't exist, we will not forget. Let us have access to our little piece of heaven so that we can share it with generations to come."

That's all.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you very much.

No further comment or additions from your earlier comments?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: No. No, we continue to engage in conversations, and I'll continue to update the Commission.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. Very good.

James Allen, are you still in the audience?

Okay. And Jesse Marquez I have on the agenda.

MR. MARQUEZ: I'm Jesse Marquez, Wilmington

25 | resident and executive director of Coalition for a safe

environment.

I wasn't here in time to make it for the 59, so most of my comments are reflected towards that. But I have referred them more towards requests and recommendation. I'm trying not to repeat what was said before by my fellow harbor residents. But concerns came over regarding the China Shipping and the TraPac.

Well, two of these could have been prevented by taking two actions. And these are requests I'm making to the State Lands Commission.

We've always asked during the course of our public comments for any type of project at the Port of L.A. and even the Port of Long Beach, that there be a third-party independent monitor. If this had been included and approved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, we would not have gotten into this problem.

The other thing where I see there's a violation is the failure to disclose. Management and staff knew that China Shipping terms and conditions of the judgment were not being done. Management and staff knew that the MOU for the TraPac was being violated. But we, the public, were not notified in a timely action. Thank God that we -- the mayor appointed a new director -- executive director, Gene Seroka, who's now taking action on that. But that's not where we're at. The point was that it

could have been prevented, and it did not.

So these are two areas that I feel that the State Lands Commission could be involved with in the future to prevent this happening in the future.

I'm now going to bring up another category of things that we've been discussing with the Port of L.A. for about a year or two now. And this is regarding ethics violations, conflicts of interest violations, contracting and procurement policy violations.

We have had former Board of Harbor Commissioners and former Board President Nicholas Tonsich, who has already been told by - going back a few years - the city attorney's office that he was not to get involved in like the China Shipping and other port projects that would be a conflict of interest to them.

The Los Angeles City Ethics Commission ruled against him, and told him he was not to be involved in port business activities. Yet the Port of L.A. and the Board of Harbor Commissioners have allowed him to create one business as a marine service contracting company, creating another company to compete with a legitimate company who has patent technologies for a ship emissions capture technology.

We have brought up numerous examples of times and incidents where the Board approved him \$1.5 million as one

of their technology advancement grants to demonstrate his technology. What did they do wrong? Every previous applicant already had a demonstrating model. They gave him literally a million and a half dollars like you would give me a million to build it. And that's what he did. He built the demonstration model. He did not have it.

Even recently -- and you heard about the Green Omni Terminal. I have no problems with -- against the Green Omni Terminal, but the fact that he again is getting \$3.4 million out of that.

And at one of the last Board of Harbor

Commissioners, I delivered copies of eight patents owned

by Advanced Cleanup Technologies and Advanced Engineering

Group that showed that they owned the rights and the

patents to the advanced maritime emissions control system,

which are various technologies on barge and off barge that

you capture the emissions from a ship's exhaust system.

But yet I brought it up. I've never been contacted since

that time with a report saying it's true.

They own no patents. Yet the Port is going forward allocating millions of public funds towards a company that doesn't have the right to do it.

And so I ask you again. These are three categories that we asked you to follow up with. Because at one of the last board meetings they told me, "Oh, well,

we the Board of Harbor Commissioners are not going to address it. We referred it to the City Ethics

Commission." Well, the city ethics commission already ruled against it before. So there's a concern there.

Another thing, if we're talking about -CHAIRPERSON YEE: Mr. Marquez, your time's
expired. So if you'll wrap it up please.

MR. MARQUEZ: Okay. Just real quickly.

Then our concern is that there are the best available technologies available: The ANNEX System, zero-emission trucks are another type of technology that is available, that have been certified by CARB, yet they've not been incorporated into mitigation plans.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

I'm going to just offer, Mr. Seroka, any need to comment on that at this time?

MR. SEROKA: As to Mr. Marquez's comment, he is accurate in stating that he has brought before the Board of Harbor Commissioners allegations against this particular individual, Mr. Tonsich. This is outside of our jurisdiction and we have referred all of these allegations that have been placed to us in writing directly to the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission for their ruling.

They work under different standards at the Ethics Commission. Do not have exact tracking and timing of receipt or dispersal of information and guidance. We will leave that to the Ethics Commission.

They do hold public meetings and would welcome any member of the public to join and make comment at those meetings.

From previous discussions with the Ethics

Commission and their previous rulings that happened years

ago, we continue to work through the city attorney's ease

office back to the Ethics Commission to ensure that we are

upholding all rights and privileges granted to us.

And, lastly, on the monies that were just quoted, they are not exactly accurate and we are not forcing money to people that are not going through the proper application process for technology advancement programs and others.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Thank you.

Okay. Any other comments by the Commissioners?

All right. Our next item -- do we have a closed session?

EXECUTIVE OFFICER LUCCHESI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON YEE: Yeah, we do. Yes. Okay.

So we will stay in this room. And we will ask -- our next item is Closed Session of the Commission. We

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    will ask the public to please vacate the room so the
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    members can meet in closed session.
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             (Off record: 4:10 p.m.)
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             (Thereupon the meeting recessed into
             closed session.)
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             (Thereupon the meeting reconvened
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             open session.)
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             (On record: 4:31 p.m.)
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             CHAIRPERSON YEE: Okay. We will resume the State
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    Lands Commission meeting. I just want to report the
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    Commission met in closed session, discussed pending
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    litigation. And I believe that completes all of the items
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    on the agenda.
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             And with that, we are adjourned.
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             (Thereupon the California State Lands
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             Commission meeting adjourned at 4:31 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California State Lands Commission meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California;

That the said proceedings was taken before me, in shorthand writing, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23rd day of August, 2016.

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fames &

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR Certified Shorthand Reporter License No. 10063